BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 291 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12 Dec.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,933
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI .		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA † .		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
†s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th Dec.	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi direct
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

* The S. S. "SHIRALA" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local Passengers can be booked by this sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA— SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	18th Dec.	23rd Dec
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5 850	13 Dec.	21 Dec.
@Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	27 ,,	30 ,,
Indus Maru ..	K. Mori	4,366	11 ,,	2 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru ..	N. Yoshioka	4,889	16 ,,	4 ,,
Kurohime Maru ..	....	..	5 Jan.	15 ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 ,,	24 ,,
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	20 ,,	30 ,,

* Passenger Steamer,
@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST, CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Bacham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 20 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES!

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner, Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. RANCHHODDAS HARAKHAJI PARA Nagdevi Street, Post No. 3, Bombay.
A R2269

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for Prince Pratapsinh Rao Raje Gaikwar of Baroda, (1) One TENNIS MARKER and (2) one CRICKET COACH. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and state the pay required. Applications must reach the undersigned by the 15th January, 1926, at the latest. KUMAR SHIV RAJ SINGH, Col., Guardian to the Prince 15th December, 1925, Lal Bag, Baroda.
24587

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GUJARATI MUSLIM with teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as Clerk or Tutor, prepared to go overseas. Write to Box No. 1121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2270

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Commodious, Airy and Ventilated Premises at very moderate rents at 98, Medows Street, Fort. Excellent business locality, near High Court and Share Bazar. Apply GROUND FLOOR, Abdeyally Samsoodin & Co.
C R2282

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR; 38 H. P. Six C. Megneto, Delgo. Dynamo complete, totally new. Specially for High persons. Write MORLIDHARDAS c/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street, Phon, No. 25678.
JA R2241

MATRIMONIAL.

SUITABLE MATCH for young Sunni Mohammedan lady of poor though respectable family, well versed in Koran and Urdu. Apply Box No. 1127, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2275

WANTED.—An ancestral and employed HUSBAND for a noble-minded, well-educated, beautiful and robust girl of 18, whose father is a professional well-known Hakim and his monthly income is about Rs. 1,000. Apply Box No. 1126, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2273

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A full sized second-hand Billiard Table, quite in use, price Rs. 500. Apply R. B. D. G. PADHYE, near Thakurdwar P. O.
N R2283

FOR SALE—500 BRASS OF KUNKAR LIME and 50 brass of fat lime lying near Poona. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 1128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2277

KEIRO, M.M.C., Necromancer and Illusionist open to engagement up to January 1926. Magicians of India grab this offer quick! Going at half price! Best Austrian made Magical Apparatuses 50 Items. In one lot or singly. Sawing Thro' a woman. Chinese Sword illusion with real Swords, the victory illusion, etc. All complete and ready for use. Working etc., will be taught free. Apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2241

LOST AND FOUND.

RED, short horned, operation marks on neck, COW missing from Bandra. Finder will be rewarded. Communicate ANDREW FERNANDEZ, Pali Hill.
PB R2279

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER. No. 5503 in respect of 15 Ordinary shares Nos. 369658 to 369672 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Shapurjee Dinshawji Cash, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th December, 1925.
R2266

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to the Usual Entrance Gates opposite Mahaluxmi Station here will be an ENTRANCE GATE to the 2nd Enclosure (with two Turnstiles) on the site of the former Members' Entrance on Clerk Road for the public coming from the Hornby Vellard side and Tardeo.

(By Order),
(Sd.) J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
24592

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CHEAP CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third and Inter Class at a fare and half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for double journey from 14th to 31st December, 1925, available for completion of return journey up to Midnight of 14th January, 1926.

For detailed information, see printed notices at stations.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th December, 1925.
C24520

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HAY FOR SALE.

HAY in steam pressed bales is available for sale at Nawapur and Khandbara, Tapti Valley Railway, about 147 lakhs lbs. at the former place and 25 lakhs lbs. at the latter.

Offers for all or any of this hay and enquiries regarding the same should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

A. G. EDIE.
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Via Poona, 7-12-1925.
C24598

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in India.)

REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1925.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 28th December 1925 at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1925.
(2) To sanction declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1926 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 17th December 1925 to 17th January 1926 both days inclusive.
C24603

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY WARNED not to deal in our name with the following servants, who have been dismissed from Our shop at Dana Bunder 1st Lane, Bharuch Street:

1. Govindji Raghavji.
2. Waghji Gokal.
3. Dharsi Walji.
4. Devraj Taiya.
5. Murji Valji.
6. Dayal Vishram.

from Magsar Vad 9th, Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Persons dealing with the aforesaid servants in our name may do so at their own risk.

THACKER JERAM LALJI.
Dana Bunder 1st Lane,
Bharuch Street, Bombay 3.
10th Decr. 1925.
R2281

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the sale of undermentioned metals will be received and opened by the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, by 12 noon on Dec. 17, 1925 (THURSDAY).

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of metals" be clearly addressed to Chief Ordnance Officer, Arsenal Allahabad or placed in the tender box of the Arsenal by a security deposit noted against each metal without which no tender will be considered valid.

	Tons	cwt	qr	lb	oz	Security deposit.
Brass Ingot Old 303"	28	13	0	0	0	2000
Brass other than 303" old	2	11	1	7	8	200
Copper Ingot old	0	5	1	7	1	25
Pig Lead	9	12	3	13	9	300
Steel Cast Old Scrap	261	0	18	0		
Axletrees Old	36 in number					

Samples may be seen at Allahabad Arsenal between the hours of 11 and 12 on any day except Sundays and holidays.

The rate should be quoted per cwt. ex Allahabad Arsenal.

Tenders for Lead will only be received from the license holder vide I.A. A. No. XI Section 4.

Intending tenderers for all metals will have to deposit Rs. 2,500 as a security deposit.

Khan Bahadur HAJI M. A. BAQI KHAN
M. A. QAIYUM KHAN
Government Auctioneer,
29, Chuk, Allahabad.
24602

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD OTHERWISE CALLED MAHOMEDAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Bai Safiabai Adamjee the transferee of mortgage under Indenture dated 13th October, 1924 and on account and at the risk of Abdulhusein Karimbhai Jhanjharia the mortgagor and under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated 30th November, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Thursday, the 7th January, 1926, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Fazandari Leasehold land and ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Ripon Road otherwise called Mahomedan Street admeasuring about 333 3/9 square yards registered in the Collector bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1705 of Byculla Division, New Survey No. 3537 assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 40 and now under No. E. Ward No. 4050 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 237-257 A and bounded as follows on the East by the Sweepers passage on the West by the said Ripon Road otherwise called Mahomedan Street on the North by the passage and the property of Ghoneli Suleman and on the South by the passage and the property of Mahomedalli Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 12th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeded home:—

One set of Encyclopedia Britanica (36 volumes) bound in best Morocco leather, a lot of books on art, fiction and literature, music books, motor car oil lamps, hand bill, despatch box, one vaccum electic clearner in perfect working order with all accessories, one large electric water boiler, tennis net, pedastal table, lamps, etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned—

1 Vis-a-Vis by Windover.
1 Waler Horse (strong and in good condition).

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO
General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MAZAGAON AND GUN-POWDER ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai Attorneys for Messrs. Shavaksha Bomanji Rumwala the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bomonji Sorabji Mazagaonwalla the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th April, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the under mentioned immoveable Properties on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring four hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts situate at Mazagaon in the registration subdistrict of Bombay together with the messuage standing thereon and which are assessed under Collector's old No. 16844 and New Survey No. 2/3702 Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 5223 (2) street No. 18A and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Pemabhoy Hemabhoy on the West by Abbawady now in the possession of Gocaldas Madhavji on the south by the property of Framji Madan on the North by Abba Wady aforesaid and which said property was formerly in the possession of the heirs of Sorabji Dossabhai Mazagaonwalla or their tenants and is now in possession of the Mortgagor.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land on the North side of Gunpowder Road in Mazagon within the City and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 1/3702 in the occupation of Raghunath Narayan and others on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 3703 in the occupation of Pestonji Nasserwanji Godiwala on or towards the South by the said Gunpowder Road and on or towards the West by two properties bearing the respective New Survey No. 2/3702 and 2a/3702 in the respective occupations of the lessee and one Gopal Pragji and which said premises hereinbefore described are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16844 and New Survey No. 2/37/2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 11 Hummum Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT DOCTOR STREET AND MUTTON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdulally Jiwaji Patni and Adamally Abdulally and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of January, 1924, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th day of December, 1925, at the time hereinafter mentioned on the respective premises, the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate and lying and being in Doctor Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 249 square yards and three ninths of a square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879, New Nos. 9847 and 9848, Old Survey No. 2796, 1-2/2797, New Survey Nos. 4397 and Cadastral Survey No. 4214 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030 Street Nos. 177-179 (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage and on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by a property belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdul Husein Moosaji and on or towards the South by a Gully belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdulally Dossaji.

PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET.
SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying and being at Mutton Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 56 square yards but stated in previous documents to be 133 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2826, 1533, 2868, 4888, 2899, 3101, New Nos. 9813 and 8696, Old Survey Nos. 1001-2791, 2792, 4592, 4431 and New Survey No. 4381 and Cadastral Survey No. 3673 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7062. Street Nos. 94, 98, 59-61, Mutton Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the Musjid the property of the said Hakimji Adamji and on or towards the South by a Gully belonging to the premises and beyond that by the property of Dawoodbhoy Sulemanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY AND WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will This day THURSDAY, the 10th and FRIDAI the 11th day of December, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., at Rampart Row, Fort, (as the said shop is to be vacated) the entire stock in trade of the shop comprising of woollen and silk piece goods, hosiery silk sarees, cashmere, Broad Cloth, Tweed, coating, Japhire twill, sheetings Voile, flounzings, allovers, socks, stockings jumpers, mufflers, counterpanes, tapestry table covers, towels, handkerchiefs, clocks gents and ladys boots and shoes and other goods too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

LAUGHS AND THRILLS
LAUGHS AND THRILLS
HAL E. ROACH PRESENTS
GLENN TRYON
IN
"The White Sheep"
A BIG NOVELTY PRODUCTION
FILLED WITH
ROMANCE, THRILLS & DRAMA.

Toby Tyler was "The White Sheep" in a family of Black ones. His father ruled the town with brickbats and a good vocabulary and his favourite sons had iron jaws—all save Toby, the gentle zephyr in this Royal family of Kansas cyclones. Then Patience came to town—cast admiring glances at "The White Sheep"—What Happened ?!!!!!

FELIX THE GOAT GETTER
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TOWN HALL.
SUNDAY, December 13th, 1925 at 5, p. m. (S. T.)
Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's
CONCERT
In aid of the "CONCERT HALL FUND".

MUSIC by Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Liszt, Brahm, Cherry, Auber, Arditi, Gurlitt, Rode, Leschetizki, Kubelic.

Performers:—Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, Professor Noronha, Misses Modi, Panday, Wadia, Chowna, Mistry, Khambatta, Shroff, Vatchagandhi, Rozario.

TICKETS—Rs. 4, 3, and 2. can be obtained at Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's Music Studio, opposite Patel Mansion, 61, Cumballa Hill; and at the Town Hall, on the day of the concert.

Reputation is the reward of real merit. Our Seventh Successful Performance in Bombay.
M. S. D. Co.
Will Stage
KOVALAN
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE
On THURSDAY the 10th December 1925 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RATES AS USUAL.
Rajambal to be staged shortly.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, wooden logs, 10 Bottles quicksilver, Rattons Casting, printed books, colour and Paint, Cigar lighters, Hardware, Glassware, 16 iron beds, 22 Cases Rose Water, 20 Cases Cider, Boot and Shoe protectors, Beer, 45 Rubber tyres and 66 Motor tubes, Buffer springs, 2 Cases Envelopes, Cod Liver Oil, 145 bottles chemicals, Window glass, 1 case printed saries, etc.

145 bottles Chemicals lying at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse so intending purchaser may inspect the same before the Sale.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

NOW IN BOMBAY
The World-Renowned PALMIST
LEON KENDAL
NOW IN BOMBAY FOR A SHORT TIME.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Room 519)
Consulting hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and by Appointment
"WHEN IN DOUBT ON ANY MATTER CONSULT KENDAL"

EXTRA SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF
MANAPMAN
will be given at the GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
on FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1925
BY THE
LALITKALADARSHA Coy.
to HONOUR PUBLICLY the HINDU TEAM
of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches and Especially
the HINDU PLAYERS FIGURING HIGHEST SCORE
and putting for the best Bowling average.
Sir CHUNILAL MEHTA
has most kindly consented to grace the occasion by his presence and preside over the function.
MANAGER.

TO-DAY TO-DAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate
present
CHHATRAPATI SHAMBHAJI
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

FREE. FREE.
"Way to Health and Happiness."
If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, please apply for our free literature.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post Box 11435 CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.

Sundland, Gally, Marmagoa.
Clan Mackinnon, McLean, Marmagoa.
Nizam, Smith, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Dec. 9.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Barala for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China, 4173, Aden, 12/12, M M and Co.
4 Margha, 5096, London, 10/12, M M and Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
8 Trantenfels, 3924, Hull, 13/12, L Edwards.
9 Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F., 19/12, M M and Co.
10 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/12 L Triestino.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L/pool, 12/12, K N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2745, Antwerp, 17/12, T M and Co.
16 Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 15/12, S Hassam and Co.
2 Lahore, 3143, Singapore, 12/12, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1937, Basreh, 11/12, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O S Kaisha.
6 Jalatarang, 1464, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan. 19/12, N Y K.
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Surada, 3882 tons, N.F., 12/12, M M and Co.
C & R Cl. Mackinnon 3049 M. Coast 8/12 J.F. and Co.
D & E Nizam, 3334, N.F., 10/12, T M and Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal, 13/12, M M and Co.
K Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., N.F., S S N Co. Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

WOOL SALE

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Wool Sales opened to-day availoable 27,000 average attendance home and Continental buyers America poor and prices were easier from 5 to 10 per cent lower.

BARLEY

London, Dec. 8.

Karachi Barley nominal

INDIANS ABROAD AND CONGRESS.

FOREIGN DEPT TO SAFEGUARD INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
FIROZABAD, Dec. 7.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi has given notice to move the following resolution at the Congress at Cawnpore:—

"That the Indian National Congress opens a Foreign Department to look after the interests of Indians abroad and organise educative propaganda about their position in the country."

"That the Congress appoints a sub-committee of Mr. C. F. Andrews and Pandit Bhawani Dayal of South Africa with power to add to make preliminary enquiries about the educational condition of the Colonial Indians and report on the advisability of sending an educational commission of enquiry to places where Indians have settled in large numbers."

DAKSHINESHWAR BOMB CASE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Duckfield, further examined to-day in connection with the Dakshineswar Bomb Case, said that he understood Bengali and had conducted searches previously.

It was then announced that accused Nikhil Bandhu Banerjee was not defended by any lawyers. The Court asked the accused if he would cross-examine the witness, but he answered in the negative. After the examination of the Sub-Inspector of Barnagore Police Station, the Court adjourned.—A. P.

WEDNESDAY'S HEARING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

At the Alipur Special Tribunal further evidence was recorded in the Dakshineswar Bomb Case. Mr. Akhil Bhandu Banerjee, brother of the accused Nikhil, submitted to the court that his brother was not represented. He understood that a serious charge had been made against his brother. In fact, a hint had been thrown out that he was an "agent provocateur" and as such he wanted to have him defended. In the meantime he prayed that he might be permitted to interview his brother. The prayer was granted.—(A. P.)

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 9.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 3 9
David Mill	,,	1 4 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 3
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 0
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Soring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 4 6
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 10 0
Check Grey Drill 1 lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 15 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
8800 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
E. D. Rachael	,,	10 2 0
Hindustan	,,	
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	3 15 0
Dukdi Yards 11-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0
David	,,	1 3 0

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION,

INTERVIEW WITH MAHARAJAH GAEKWAD.

The Aligarh Muslim University Deputation consisting of Profs. Hadi Hasan and Syed Abdul Jalil, the University Proctor, reached Baroda on the 6th instant and waited upon the Prime Minister Sir Manubhai, who took much interest in the mission of the Deputation and arranged an interview with His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad. The next morning the two professors were presented to His Highness at Lakshmi Vilas Palace and presented "nazars" which were graciously accepted. With His Highness' permission the address was then read out which amongst other things emphasised the cosmopolitan outlook of the Aligarh University and requested His Highness to honour the Muslim University by coming to Aligarh during the Jubilee Week. The address was then presented to His Highness in a beautiful silver casket. The members of the Deputation were much impressed with the sympathetic treatment shown them by His Highness, the Maharajah, who combines learning with administrative ability and showed himself fully acquainted with the condition of the Aligarh Muslim University. His Highness was pleased to inform the members of the Deputation through his courteous Prime Minister that the address was receiving his consideration. The Deputation feels profoundly grateful to His Highness, the Maharajah, for his interest in the welfare of the Aligarh University.

Another Deputation consisting of Profs. Zahruddin and Azharulhaq waited upon the Hon. Ministers of the Bombay Government to invite them on the occasion of the Jubilee ceremony. The Hon. Messrs. Dehlvi and Hidayatullah have promised to attend the ceremony. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav has promised to attend if his programme allows. All the three Ministers received the Deputation very warmly and expressed their readiness to help the Deputation in every possible way. Moulvi Moniruddin, Oriental Translator, has also definitely promised to come to Aligarh on the occasion.

H. H. SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN'S PROMISE OF DONATION.

The same Deputation was invited to meet His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin in the evening.

Profs. Zahruddin, Azaharulhaq and Akhtar Hussain Mirza waited upon His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin in the evening. Profs. Hadi and Jalil also happened to join having arrived from Jawra State the same day. Exact at 9, as appointed by His Holiness one day before he granted an interview, Prof. Zahruddin read out the printed address which referred to the Syedna's educational and other services to Muslims orally adding a detailed account of the present requirements of the University and of the strictness observed by the University concerning theological Islamic studies and prayers. Then the address was presented to the Syedna in a silver casket. His Holiness received the Deputation very warmly and asked many questions about the detailed working of the curriculum of the University which were explained to him by Prof. Zahruddin to his entire satisfaction. He was very favourably impressed by the Deputation and praised the services of the Aligarh movement. He made many suggestions of great importance and use which the Deputation promised to adopt. The Deputation in the end requested His Holiness to permit the University to build a boarding house in his name. He has promised to announce his donation on Friday after the Jumma prayers.

NAWAB OF JAORA'S DONATION.

The Deputation consisting of Profs. Hadi Hasan and Syed Abdul Jalil reached Jaora State on the 4th instant and called upon the Chief Secretary Sahibzada Sartaraz Ali Khan Sahib who kindly arranged an interview with His Highness the Nawab Sahib. The members of the Deputation presented "nazars" which His Highness was pleased to accept. His Highness took much interest in the mission of the Deputation and graciously announced a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Muslim University. His Highness is a keen sportsman and a lover of learning. The mosque and the temple constructed during his reign on either side of a beautiful tank in the heart of the city indicate the consideration he shows to all his subjects irrespective of caste and creed. The Deputation had also the pleasure of meeting the three young Princes including the Heir-Apparent Prince Osman Ali Khan who are receiving their education and training under the able guardianship of Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Fazle Amin, a distinguished old boy of the Aligarh University.

A Lovelier COMPLEXION —The Oxygen Way

Don't let climate spoil your appearance! Don't let it steal away your freshness and beauty of complexion! Protect and improve your skin with the aid of Ven-Yusa. Use this famous Oxygen cream regularly for a week and note the wonderful transformation.

Ven-Yusa brings beauty that is natural and enduring. It charms away complexion troubles by clarifying and revitalising the tissues. It quickly overcomes any tendency to roughness, dryness or discoloration and makes the skin soft, supple and actually lighter in tone.

Ven-Yusa cream is fragrant and *non-greasy*, and delightful to use at all times. It cannot grow hair.

VEN-YUSA
OXYGEN FACE CREAM
Re. One per jar, of chemists, hairdressers or from Agents—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Bataliy, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Gidha & Co., Madras; G. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi; Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, Burma. A.V. 213

After any strenuous sport —such as Golf, Tennis etc.
a glass of
Horlick's Malted Milk
is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment in an easily digested form with refreshment. It is made in a moment.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
FOR INVALIDS, GROWING CHILDREN AND TRAVELLERS

For "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SUBSCRIBERS only.
As a SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE, we are giving our world-renowned modern Regulator wall Clock with 18 carat rolled gold wrist watch with full leather wrist for Rs. 10.

This offer is only limited.

If required separately, we give our Modern Regulator for Rs. 5.

18 Carat Rolled GoldWrist Watch Rs. 7.

Write now:—CAPTAIN WATCH Co.
P. B. 965, MADRAS.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points lower to 9 points higher in New York futures. The market opened steady but soon after declined considerably on bearish Bureau Report. At the close the market again improved. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 11 points down.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued yesterday in New York and received here this morning shows the estimated production upto 1st December as 15,603,000 bales compared with 15,298,000 bales last report and 13,163,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 30th Nov. is 13,858,000 bales against 12,250,000 bales previous report and 12,238,000 bales same period last year.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable D - 8th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

Yield per acre 152.3 lbs. Think we must await a better opportunity for buying. Crop too large to attract bull speculation till prospects next crop become a factor.'

Note:—"The estimated yield per acre published in the last Bureau Report 21st Nov. was given as 165.5 lbs. per acre, whilst on the 9th Nov. it was given as 166.4 lbs. per acre. The crop as estimated by the Bureau on the 21st Nov. was 15,298,000 bales (exclusive of linters) and on the 9th Nov. 15,386,000 bales (exclusive of linters).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/- 8th instant (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Ginning and production figures are distinctly above expectation. Will keep market in check. A great deal now depends on trade; signs of improving in Lancashire and with expansion here consider present prices reasonable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"For the immediate future we would sell March around 2[illegible] cents and buy around 18.50 cents."

Commenting on the Bureau crop estimate and ginning report we find that the figures for the same are heavier than generally anticipated, but the steadiness of the American markets despite the bearish nature of the report seems rather astonishing and leads us to believe that there must be a great deal in the alleged inferiority of a large percentage of the crop, thus making this cotton unfit for tenderable purposes and tending to maintain the Futures market. In view of the record crop now finally assured we hardly think that the trade will show any keenness to secure their requirements ahead.

Although a slight change was reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 370½ for Broach April-May in consequence of the effect of the bearishness of the official Bureau Report. After improving by a rupee on Commission Houses buying the price steadily began to give way to Rs. 367½ on Japanese Houses and Bazar operators selling but again recovered to Rs. 369/- on scattered buying finally closing easier at Rs. 368/-. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 367/- and closed easier at Rs. 365½ on freely selling by Shroffs and Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 343½ and after showing rise of half a rupee, gradually declined to Rs. 341½ on Commission Houses and Jobbers selling. At this stage there was a mild recovery in price to Rs. 343/- on general buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 342½. Whilst Oomra for March delivery after having opened at Rs. 344½ advanced on moderate buying by Shroffs to Rs. 345½ but quickly gave way to Rs. 342½ on Commission Houses selling to Rs. 342½. Since then, renewed buying on the part of Bazar operators and Shroffs saw prices again improving to Rs. 344/- which was the rate quoted at 4 p.m. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 294½ and Rs. 300½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Exporters for nice red-leafy cotton. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal Contracts.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

	Bombay, Dec. 9.
Fully Good Broach April-May	365 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	293
Fully Good Bengal March	298
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	339 3/4
Fine Oomra March	341 1/4

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab, Fine 320 F. Good 312, Good 302.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 368, Fine 358, F. Good 348.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 388, Fine 378, F. Good 368.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 380, Fine 370, F. Good 360.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 357, Fine 347, F. Good 337, Good 327.

M. G. Muthia, Superfine 320, Fine 310 F. Good 300.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Dec. 9.
Fully Good Broach April-May	368
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	295
Fully Good Bengal March	309
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	343
Fine Oomra March	344

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,656	70,377	17,518
Central India	2,336	44,609	2,153
Barsi and Nagar	2,431	22,675	9,441
Hyderabad-Gaorani	557	4,950	1,616
Berar	7,252	54,066	45,852
Central Provinces	2,260	18,106	21,357
Total Oomras	18,075	2,14,783	97,937
Dholera	3,487	3,927	8,270
N.W. Provinces	7,755	91,217	44,062
Kajputana	487	15,590	4,550
Sind-Punjab	2,322	40,548	38,526
Broach	—	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,929	7,521
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,143	5,541
Coconada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,341	4,760
Persian	64	1,664	623
American	—	138	5,239
Egyptian and African	4	25,820	19,753
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	240	352	3,388
Total	32,970	4,54,982	2,42,52

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Dec		
	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,081	99,991	49,761
Japan & China	7,640	1,23,795	1,87,742
Coast Ports	70	5,771	5,339
Up-country by Rail	—	2,997	4,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	41,859	28,077
Total	10,791	2,65,413	2,74,985

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard fair demand 10.34

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 18.40

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.65
March	19.63
May	19.20

New York Noon Call—

January	19.15
March	19.15
May	18.80

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	18.80
March	18.48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.04+.02
January	10.06+.03
March	10.07+.03
May	10.05+.01
July	9.97+.01
October	9.73+.01

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.04+.12
March	10.05+.13
May	10.05+.11
July	9.97+.12
August	9.90+.14
September	9.84+.15
October	9.74+.12

EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

January	17.40 —.05
March	17.25 —.05
January	17.20—.02
March	17.05—05

London, Dec. 7.

Exchange Belgium	107.01
Exchange Athens	369.00
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. sellers	11/6

London, Dec. 8.

Exchange Belgium 107.03.

Exchange Athens 370.00.

Cuban Sugar 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

December	17.47 —.23
January	17.22 —.23
February	17.20 —.20
March	17.10 —.20
April	17.10 —.15
May	17.10 —.15
June	17.10 —.15
July	17.15 —.15
August	17.25 —.05
September	17.40 +.10
October	17.60 +.20
November	17.45 —.10

Tone of market.—Quiet large cloth enquiries.

Tone of yarns:—Irregular fair demand.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.
December	9.90 —.12
January	9.22 —.11
February	9.91 —.11
March	9.93 —.11
April	9.91 —.11
May	9.94 —.10
June	9.87 —.12
July	9.85 —.11
August	9.76 —.10
September	9.69 —.10
October	9.62 —.10
November	9.56 —.13
December	9.54 —.10

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Scinde, Good	7.50
Scinde, Fully Good	7.90
Scinde, Fine	8.30
Bengal, Good	7.60
Bengal Fully Good	8.00
Bengal, Fine	8.40
Oomra, Good	8.20
Oomra, Fully Good	8.60
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Good	8.70
Broach, Fully Good	9.10
Broach, Fine	9.50

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Dec. 8.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 69,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000

Day's Exports to Continent 24,000

Futures at New York:—

January	19.45 —.03
March	19.46 +.03
May	19.10 +.06
July	18.75 +.09
Spot Cotton at New York	20.60 +.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.28 —.10

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	19.02 —.12
March	18.76 —.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 16 1/2

Demand Bills 4.84.50

Silver.—Foreign named 69 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Dec. 8.

Futures at New York—

January	19.45 —.03
March	19.46 +.03
May	19.10 +.06
July	18.75 +.09
March	9.93 —.11
May	9.94 —.10
July	9.85 —.11

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.
January	9.92 —.11

WHEAT

London, Dec. 8.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. D/J quoted 64.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 64/9 Jan./Feb. nominal 64/9.

Tone:—Quiet and Easier.

Australian Dec./Jan. sellers 63

Tone:—Quiet easier Argentine estimate exportable surplus.

Cargoes Rosafe 62½ lbs. Dec. sellers 65.

South Australian Jan. paid 63/3.

SEEDS

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) poor demand sellers, Dec./Jan. sellers £18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan./Feb. paid £18 1/16.

Cotton Bombay D/J sellers £73/4

Castorseed Bombay D/J sellers quiet firmly held £19 3/8.

Linseed Bombay D/J nominal £21 5/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton D/J sellers £20 5/8

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J sellers £21 1/4

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J nominal £20 1/4.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.

Yellow Cawnpore D/J sellers £23 1/4.

LINSEED

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags D/J buyers £20 3/4

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M sellers £19 7/8

Tone:—Quiet but firm.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. sellers 36.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April buyers 36/9.

RUBBER

London, Dec. 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 52.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Sheet Dec. value 55 1/4.

Tone:—Easier closed very steady.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets paid value for Dec. 55 1/4.

Hongkong £128½

Chartered Bank £21 1/4

National Bank £46½

P and O. Bank £9

Eastern Bank £6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 945.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1010.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 995.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117½.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 113½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 127.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Dec. 8.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 7/32

Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot steady 32 1/16

London, Dec. 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/4

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd inst.

Bars sold £401,000

Sovereigns for export to Holland £25,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	945
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	209
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Dec. 8.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	23.86
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.15
Prague	163.75

London, Dec. 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 126.90

Exchange on London in Germany 20.36 7/8

Exchange on London in Italy closed for holidays.

New York, Dec. 8.

Demand Bills 4.84.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 14.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Sovereigns Ready	13/5/0
Sovereigns Forward	13/5/6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/6/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3	
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.	
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.	
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-4-0.	
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-14-0.	
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-13-0.	

London, Dec. 8.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-1½.
Silver forward d. 31-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Nothing doing.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86 3/4 +.1/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 unchgd.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 7/16 —.1/16

Conversion Loan £75 1/4 unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Jute.—Albion 465, Alliance 535, Anglo-India 402, Auckland 241, Barnagore 167, Bally 195, Birla 871/0, Belvedere 895, Budge Budge 430, Caledonian 560, Chapdani 170, Clive 36/6, Craig 5, Cheviot 254, Dalhousie 380, Delta 500, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 840, Fort William 328, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 685, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 37/11, Kamarhatty 588, Kankanarrah 482, Kelvin 780, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 276, Lawrence 600, Lothian 385, Naihati 455, National 27/14, New Central 580, Northbrook 52, Nudea 50, Orient 198, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62, Soorah 28, Standard 410, Union 378, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/8, Jute 127/8.

Cotton.—Bengal Nagpur 24/12, Dunbar 180, Keshavram Cotton 4/9.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/10.

Remarks.—Market opening steady; closing quiet; cotton remained unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Ready prices have dropped by about an anna in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day, evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. throughout in all positions in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16/2 per cwt.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment November Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment December Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15 2½

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15 3½

Tone:—Firm and quiet.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 5/8 —1/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 3/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Ready:—21-3-3.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 21-3-6. At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21-3-9. At 6 p.m. 21-3-9.

Teji-Mandi:—

Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-1-0.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0-2-0.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Ready:—72-5.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 72-4. At 6 p.m. 72-5.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 71-13. At 6 p.m. 71-13.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 71-12. At 6 p.m. 71-12.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-10-0.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 1-2.

Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 1,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass, metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		62 6 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

London, Dec. 8.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4

Standard Copper G. M.B. £59 7/16

Copper Braziers £76 1/4

Yellow Metal 69 3/4

Hard Spelter 33

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

Tin Block £286½

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0 11 0
Do.	No. 20 1/4		0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2		0 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2		0 10 9
David	No. 10 1/2		0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2		0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2		0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/2		0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½		0 10 9
Light House	No. 6½		0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1		4 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2		1 5 9
Japan	No. 20		0 14 0
Japan	No. 32		1 1 9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th December 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	32,970
	Cwts.
Wheat	19,228
Linseed	2,010
Rape, etc.	43
Gingellyseed	2,895
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	5,609
Castorseed	688
Rice	4,216
Myrabollams	4,830
Cottonseed	8,342
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	7,324
Juwar	3,240
Masur	26
Barley	490
Bajri	1,884
	Tons.
Coal	208

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Ready	Jan. New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	320/25	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	310	308
Bengal F.G.M.G.	300	298
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	310/15	310
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	305/10	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	370/85	367
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370/85	367
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	360/77	362
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	360/70	362
Dhamanagaon Fine M.G.	360	362
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/65	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/60	350
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	330/50	345
Khandesh Fine M.G.	330/50	242
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	330	....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	.....

BUREAU REPORT

Washington Dec. 8.

The U. S. of Agriculture in its report estimates the production of cotton of 15,603,000 bales, the yield per acre is 162.3 pounds and the average revised is 45,945,000; whilst the cotton ginned up to 1st December 1925 is 13,858,000 bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 13

CEASE COINING THE RUPEE

PROF. VAKIL'S PLEA FOR GOLD STANDARD.

EFFECTIVE INDIANISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK URGED.

Professor C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay was one of the witnesses examined yesterday by the Currency Commission which is holding its meetings in camera at the Town Hall. In the course of his written evidence Prof. Vakil summarised the chief defects of the existing currency and exchange system as under:

(1) The expansion and contraction of the currency is not automatic, and the management of this function leaves room for grave mistakes on the part of Government.

(2) The absence of a legal obligation on the part of Government to give gold for rupees does not secure the automatic stabilisation of the rupee, which is supposed to be the main function of the Gold Exchange Standard System, and in this respect, therefore India does not enjoy even genuine Gold Exchange Standard.

(3) The pre-war system was directed to attain external stability of the rupee, but in doing so the internal stability of the rupee was sacrificed.

(4) The system will break as soon as the price of silver rises to the rupee-melting point.

(5) The system will also break as soon as sterling loses gold parity.

(6) A huge token currency of rupees of fluctuating value has come into existence in which the people have lost confidence. In consequence, gold is being hoarded to a large extent.

(7) A regular, uniform and effective management of the money market has not been hitherto possible, because the monetary reserves of the country are not under one management, as with a Central Bank.

GOLD STANDARD

Prof. Vakil went to say, "A system which shows such grave defects stands self-condemned. It is obvious that no partial changes in the Gold Exchange Standard system as it exists to-day will remove all these defects. The efforts of the Babington-Smith Committee and of the Indian authorities to do so have miserably failed only in recent years. The time has therefore arrived for a radical change in the Indian currency and exchange system."

Prof. Vakil advocated the introduction of the Gold Standard in India.

The effect of this system has been thus described:—"In future the value of the pound sterling will be definitely fixed in terms of gold. If British money rises above the value of gold, so that less than £3-17-9 will buy an ounce of standard gold, gold will be sold to the Bank of England; the volume of notes will increase and the value of British money in terms of gold will fall. On the other hand, if an ounce of standard gold fetches more than £3-17-10½, British money will be taken to the Bank to be there exchanged for standard gold in amounts of not less than 400 ounces fine. This will reduce the amount of British money, and this reduction will raise the value of the remainder." (Of "The Return to Gold," by Dr. Gregory, pp. 46-47).

The introduction of such a system in India, said Prof. Vakil "is desirable and possible with one difference. In England though the sovereign is not in circulation at present, it was supposed to be in circulation before the war, and could be demanded by the public in exchange for notes. It is after using gold currency for a large number of years or decades that the people of England have been accustomed to think of the pound sterling as equivalent to the sovereign which they could get at any time till before the war. In India, under present circumstances, the sudden introduction of gold notes as the only full legal tender without gold coins is likely to be misunderstood, and may not succeed. It is obvious, therefore that for some years to come at least, the Gold Standard in India will require both gold coins and gold notes in circulation. If a state of affairs could be imagined when a suitable gold coin and good notes circulated in India as full legal tender, with other subsidiary coins including the rupee as limited tender, and when the Government of India bought and sold gold at rates corresponding to the par of exchange, we shall have a system as good as that evolved in England—a system which will be free from the defects of the existing system pointed out above. The people will then learn the economical use of gold (defect 6); the expansion and contraction of the currency will take place automatically (defect 1); and both external and internal stability will thereby be attained (defects 2 and 3); and Besides, the Indian system will no longer be liable to break by external forces as at present (defects 4 and 5).

"The chief difficulty in the way of the introduction of such a plan is the existence of the huge number of token rupees in circulation and in hoards. When the Gold Standard is in full operation as suggested above, the rupee must be reduced to a subsidiary position, and made a limited legal tender. But this very action involves the liability of the Government to convert the rupees into gold at the option of the people before declaring them limited legal tender. It is difficult to have even an approximately correct estimate of the number of rupees in circulation and in hoards. For our present purpose we may take 300 crores as the maximum figure of such rupees. It is obvious, however, that if the Government were required to convert all these rupees into gold, it would be an impossible task.

But we need have no such fears. The large masses of the people are bound to require rupees for their small daily transactions. And when we bear in mind the extent of the territory, and the number of the population that will necessarily deal with rupees, we must come to the conclusion that it will be only those rupees which are in excess of such daily requirements that will be presented for conversion.

Besides, if for the convenience of the poorer classes of the people, the legal tender limit of the rupee be fixed fairly high, say at Rs. 100 at first, then the demand for conversion of rupees into gold will be smaller. This limit may be lowered at a later date."

GOLD MOHUR

After suggesting ways and means of meeting the additional liabilities that will be imposed on Government by the establishment of the Gold Standard, Prof. Vakil observed "the one great obstacle which has served "the one great obstablishment in India of a gold mint to coin the sovereign. If we adopt the sovereign as our coin, we shall be required to constitute the Indian land under the provisions of the latter's charter. This difficulty has already been a source of trobule in the past, and India need not be at the mercy of the Royal Mint in England for this purpose. The effective way out of this difficulty is to have a gold mohur—a separate Indian coin—of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. This will give us all the advantages of the sovereign without its disadvantages, inasmuch as the Government of India need not wait for the sanction of the Royal Mint in coining the gold mohur."

IMPERIAL BANK

Regarding the Imperial Bank, Prof. Vakil said:—

"Suitable legislation will have to be passed to ensure the control of the Government over the Bank in the proper discharge of its important duties regarding the management of the Government balances and Paper Currency. The buying and selling of gold which will be a necessary feature of the Gold Standard, should also be handed over to the Bank, as in England. The Bank should also be entrusted with the remittance transactions of the Government which will under the Gold Standard be of less importance than before. Detailed regulations regarding the management of each of these impotant functions should be laid down. The veto of the State in cetain improtant matters should be secured. There should be a certain number of official and non-official Directors nominated by the Government. A majority of the Directors should be Indians, and an effective arrangement should be made regarding Indianisation of the Bank's service. Indianisation should not mean the selection of a few Indians for the posts of subordinate officers. It should mean that all posts in the gift of the Bank will be open to Indians first, provided qualified men are available. In order to ensure such qualifications the Bank should be required to put on special training a certain number of select and tried men, or to send a certain number of such men for higher training abroad, at the expense of the Bank, every year."

Prof. Vakil summed up the advantages of a a gold standard as follows:—

(1) The establishment of a Gold Standard and Gold Currency as outline above will put the Indian Currency system on the soundest of basis hitherto contrived. It will be a necessary transition to that stage when gold notes will be the only full legal tender and gold coins will not circulate as in England.

(2) This system will give us stability of internal prices and external exchange.

(3) Complaints about the mismanagement of the currency system, and sometimes of undesirable motives in connection with it on the part Government, will no more exist.

(4) People will learn to use their hoarded gold in a better way on the one hand, and foreign capital, if required, will be available with breater ease than before on the other.

(5) The Finances of the Government will no longer be upset by that mysterious item, loss or gain by exchange.

(6) It will relieve Indian trade and industry from all those defects of the present system from which they have suffered so long.

(7) In short, in so far as a sound currency system can help the economic development of a country, the right step will have been taken.

Prof. Vakil summed up his suggestions as follows:—

(1) That the coinage of rupees should be stopped.

(2) That the demands for additional currency should be met by the issue of gold coins and gold notes.

(3) That a separate gold coin, called the mohur, of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign be issued by the Indian mints.

(4) That the Governor should undertake, through the Imperial Bank, to buy and sell gold at rates approximately equal to the par of exchange, as is done by the Bank of England.

(5) That the resources to introduce the gold standard with gold currency are adequate, and can be increased, if necessary, by suitable arrangements.

(6) That the detailed stages by which this should be done need to be carefully worked out on the general lines suggested.

(7) That, after a certain period, the Government should declare the rupee a limited tender, the limit being fixed at Rs. 100 at first and lowered subsquently

(8) Tahti the rupee notes of Rs. 10 and 5 may remain in circulation with the same legal tender limit as the rupee.

(9) That for internal exchange the ratio of the rupee and the mohur should be 15 to 1.

(10) That gold notes of the denomination of 1 gm; 5 gs; 10 gms; 100 gms; 1000 gms; should be issued:

(11) That in the Paper Currency Reserves at least half the gross note circulation should be supported by a metallic reserve, primarily of gold, and the rest by securities, chiefly mohur and sterling.

(12) That the management of the Paper Currency, of remittance transactions and of the sale and purchase of gold should be handed over to the Imperial Bank, over which their should be adequate control to ensure the interests of the State and the public, with effective provisions for Indianisation of the Bank's service.

NEED FOR HINDU SANGHATHAN.

DEFENDERS' CAMPAIGN.

The necessity of Hindu Sangathan was the theme of the speeches delivered by Dr. Choithram, Pandit Nekiram Sharma and Swami Satyadev at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha. All the three speakers affirmed that Hindu Sangathan was not the cause but the effect of what was termed by one of the speakers as the Muslim fanatical mentality. Swami Satyadev went one better and maintained that Hindu Sangathan was not only a communal orgenisation but the *only* practical politics of India for the present.

FANATICAL MUSLIM MENTALITY.

Dr. Choithram traced the growth of what he termed the fanatical Muslim mentality in the country since so far back as the years 1906. In that year the Muslim League was started solely as a separate communal political institution. Before that there was nothing like communal questions in the politics of the country. The starting of the League emphasised communal questions and if one might say so, the Lucknow Pact brought about by the best of motives on the part of the Hindu politicians like Lok. Tilak, recognized the existence of communal demands with a view to create solidarity in the national movement. Then came the N. C. O. movement and the Khilafat agitation. Though never communally bent the Hindus gave every assistance in word and deed to the Muslims in their movement which as a result gained enormously in strength. Some of the Hindus could foresee the evil effects of the Khilafat movement as a communal movement fanning the fanaticism of the Muslims but other Hindu leaders including Gandhiji set them at ease by replying that the Hindus must help their Muslim brethren in their hour of need and that good begets good in return. But the speaker was sorry to find that their fears came true and the fanaticism and communal feeling generated by the Khilafat agitation had proved the rock on which the ship of Indian nationalism had been wrecked. In fact the traditional good sense of the Hindus made the Mahatma refuse the bargain proposed to him by the Muslims that the Muslims would give in writing to him that they would prohibit cow slaughter in return for their help to the Khilafat cause. Mahatmaji true to his traditions of Hinduism relied on the good sense of the Muslims. That Muslim mentality which sprang as a result of the Khilafat agitation led them to ridiculous lengths. In Calcutta it had made the Corporation agree to the continuance of a grave of a Muslim fakir in the very midst of a Municipal market on the ground that *Sheriat* enjoined that a grave should be built upon the very spot where a fakir died. Not only that but in Karachi they had passed a resolution that no animal shall face the west because Mecca was in that direction. In fact the Shariat as interpreted by the Maulvis became the last word in politics. That mentality brought along with it a feeling of extra-territoriality not only amongst the mass of the Muslim people but even with the Muslim leaders. That was at the bottom of the music question too. Those Muslims who made such a fetish of the Hindu music before mosques, could not say how they tolerated the hootings of the motor horns and the thousand and one noises that were associated with the traffic in the streets of Bombay, Delhi and Karachi. If these street noises did not interfere with the Muslim prayers why of all should the music of the Hindus should come in their way of sending prayers to the Allah. It was nothing but sheer nonsense and out of a sense of domination.

Proceeding, Dr. Choithram dwelt upon the necessity of sangathan. He maintained that it was the natural outcome of the Khilafat agitation and the aggressive Muslim mentality engendered by it. If there was a tissue of truth that it was started as a result of aggressiveness on the part of the Hindus the movements ought to have originated in provinces where the Hindus prepondered say in Madras or Maharashtra but paradoxically enough said the speaker the Sangathan movement started in the Punjab, the U. P. and the Sindh where the Hindus are in a minority. It showed that the movement originated only when the Hindus of those places came to the conclusion that their very life was in danger.

WORK FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, speaking in his tall voice, appealed to the Hindus to stop internal dissensions and work for social reform. Even he as a Sanatist Hindu having every respect for the pandits and the Shastras believed that it was high time that the Hindus set their house in order. Pandit Nekiram referred in feeling terms to the abject condition to which they had reduced the Hindu widow and asked whether it was right for the pandits who were once in the vanguard of world's cultured men, to interpret Shastras in such a way as to perpetuate the wrongs and virtually force the Hindu widow out of the Hindu fold into non-Hindu faiths as they were at present doing. Pandit Nekiram also made a case for better and humane treatment to the untouchables who were reduced to the level of beasts by their present interpretation of the Shastras.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Swami Satyadev wished the Sangathan movement all prosperity because he believed that the salvation of India depended upon it. He was a practical politician. He understood that the true reason of the mess of things in which their country was at present was due to the ignorance of their leaders of the true principles of politics. He meant to prove that Sanghathan movement was right nationally, rationally and politically. The mission of his life was the liberation of his mother-country. The way they had followed all these years was a wrong way. The fault was they aimed at a Dominion status and thought that unless the Muslims were with them in their demand the Congress demand would not be granted by their rulers. He stood for unadulterated Swaraj or Independence. He meant to open a campaign in Bombay from the next day to show how the Hindu Sanghathan was the only politics of India.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, Prize of Delhi Committee, writes:—

"You are probably aware that the Prize of Delhi Scheme is a plea for practical and systematic encouragement of Indian Art. It suggests the institution at an early date of a system of scholarships to enable selected students in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts from the different provinces in the country to prosecute, under the supervision of their own Directors, their post-graduate courses of study at Delhi as a central place. You would be glad to know that the scheme during the short time of its publication has been receiving wide-spread attention and support. The suggestion outlined in the scheme has received, it may be mentioned for the information of your readers, support from the following: Public meetings at Bombay, Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Art Society of India, the Bombay Architectural Association, Andhra Society of Indian Art, Rajahmundry (South India), the Andhra Jateeya Kalashala, Masulipattam (South India), Dr. Gour, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, members of the Central as well as local Legislatures, students and those interested in Oriental Art in England and the Baroda Government. The Prize of Delhi Committee invite, it is needless to mention, the attention and help of all those interested in the growing future of Indian Art. I am again leaving Bombay for the same purpose."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Governor and Countess of Lytton with His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen and staff left for Darjeeling on Monday afternoon.

Delhi.—Mr. A. H. Ley on return from leave has relieved Mr. A. A. L. Parsons as Acting Secretary into the Industries and Labour Department, and the latter now proceeds home on short leave.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Viceroy received on Monday the Maharaja Dhiraja of Burdwan and the Bishop of Calcutta.

The Governor of Bombay presided at a public meeting in connexion with the Medical Relief Appeal at the Town Hall yesterday (Wednesday). Lady Wilson was also present.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker and Captain H. B. Morkill arrived at Government House, Bombay, yesterday (Wednesday.)

Lord Inchcape will re-visit Delhi this cold weather and will stay with Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading in February.

Lady Curzon has abandoned the idea of her Indian tour this cold weather.

RUBBER MARKET SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

On the Stock Exchange, rubber shares showed less excitement to-day, and prices were decidedly easier chiefly due to profit-taking, but there was no pronounced weakness or selling pressure.—Reuter's Special.

GOOD NEWS FOR BOMBAY

NO INCREASE IN GENERAL TAX.

A SURPLUS OF 10 LAKHS.

Rate-payers of Bombay will be relieved to learn that there will be no increase in the General Tax in the next year's municipal budget. The Standing Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to effect retrenchment to the extent of over five lakhs in expenditure, and curtail the amount to be spent on Capital account with the result that instead of a deficit a surplus of 10 lakhs is expected. This will enable the Corporation to carry into effect its programme of free and compulsory education in F and G Wards even if the full contribution expected from Government is not received.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY.

REPORTED DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMMISSIONER AND COMMITTEE.

We understand the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to enquire into alleged corruption in municipal service, has recommended the dismissal of three officers. The Commissioner, we further understand, agrees with the recommendation of the Committee in respect of two of the officers who, it is understood, will be compulsory retired. As regards the third, there is reported to be a sharp difference of view between the Committee and the Commissioner. If this difference is not adjusted, the matter will be brought up for the consideration of the Corporation.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA ROBBED?

ALLEGED THEFT OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

The Bombay City Police are making enquiries in regard to the theft of a case containing silver and gold watches and jewellery collectively valued at 68,000 francs belonging to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. The case disappeared in the transit between Bombay and Patiala in the month of October last after the arrival of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala in Bombay and was despatched along with other articles to Patiala.

SHANKERSHET STATUE.

END OF CONTROVERSY.

The readers are aware that the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee had some time back decided to remove the bust-statue of the late Hon Shankershet from its present site and re-erect the same at some other convenient point. There was a huge protest against this as was demonstrated in the largely attended public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday last. The deputation appointed by this public meeting to wait on the general body of the said Committee, waited on it last Monday at the residence of Mr. Ravji Vinayak Shankershet where the meeting was held. There was a heated discussion and when the proposal for annulling the decision of the Managing Body was put to vote the resolution was carried unanimously. This put an end to all controversy over the matter. Mr. S. L. Silam, who led the deputation in the absence of the President of the meeting, thanked all the members of the Committee amidst applause for the sympathetic attitude taken by the Committee towards this question. Thus the whole controversy came to a happy close.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS

January 9th December 1925.

Market	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.45	19.37 —8		
LIVERPOOL	9 92	10.05+13	986	—6

Jowri Bazar Closing Rate Rs. 365-8-0. Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 365

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "The Power of Art" by Mr. K. H. Vakil, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with the English mail of Nov. 26, ex-Moolton, due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1. p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	SSunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 10 (Thu.)	7h. 0m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Fri.)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Sat.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sun.)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.

"THE POWER OF ART."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. K. H. Vakil will deliver a public lecture on "The Power of Art" at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

To-day (Thursday) a lecture will be given by Lieut.-Commander Maund, R.N., on "The Cruise of the Emden" and "Some Naval Manoeuvres", in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Liner "Clan Stuart" arrived in London in the morning of the 8th instant.

SWAMI SATYADEVJI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Swami Satyadev will deliver a public lecture on "Justification for Hindu Sanghathan" at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday). He is willing to remove such doubts as the audience may have to enquire about.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V., Wavelength 387 Metres.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A study circle has been formed for the study of the principles of economics. It will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., in the Bombay University Library Buildings. It will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia.

MRS. NAIDU'S "AT HOME"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is giving an "At Home" at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday to meet the Indian deputation from South Africa. About one hundred prominent citizens of Bombay belonging to all parties have been invited.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has intimated to the Municipal Corporation that he proposes to proceed on 8 months' leave out of India from the 20th March, 1926 or some other date shortly after and that Government have informed him that it is their intention to appoint Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during Mr. Clayton's absence. In the meanwhile a letter has been received by the President of the Corporation from Government stating that the latter propose to raise Mr. Clayton's salary to Rs. 3,500 with effect from 3rd October, 1925, and the Corporation's approval is asked for the increase.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1925.

A HOLE-AND-CORNER ENQUIRY.

The Royal Commission on Currency is now in Bombay and it is loyally carrying out the intentions of those who are responsible for its creation. It is a body packed with the nominees of Sir Basil Blackett and is expected to register predetermined conclusions which will facilitate the manipulation of Indian currency in the interests of England. As India's interests in this matter conflict with those of England, due precautions have been taken, through the personnel of the Commission and the questionnaire issued by it, to guard against every possible risk of the Indian view-point prevailing by the sheer force of its justice and reasonableness. To make a verdict against India doubly sure, the Commission has, contrary to the practice of all Royal Commissions, put a ban on the public and the Press and is conducting the farce of its enquiry behind the *purdah*. The Commission's personnel was selected in defiance of the national demand, as put forward by the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly passed what was virtually a vote of no-confidence in the Commission as constituted. The Government treated that vote with contempt.

That this contemptuous defiance of public opinion is part of a deliberate policy is strikingly illustrated by the arbitrary step taken by the Commission in excluding the public and the Press from its confabulations and, even more, by the lack of courtesy it has shown in refusing even to acquaint the public with an explanation of this step. Yesterday a representative of "The Chronicle" called at the Town Hall to ascertain from Mr. Iyer, the Secretary to the Commission, the reason for the exclusion of the Press from its sittings, particularly when local witnesses were giving evidence before it. The representative was directed, by a gentleman in the office, to the Anglo-Indian Office Superintendent as the one man who was able to satisfy his curiosity and give him all the necessary information. The Office Superintendent was duly approached by the representative of "The Chronicle" and was politely asked whether the Secretary could be seen. An emphatic "No" was the reply. Then that official was asked whether he could tell the representative as to why the Press had been kept out of the sittings, and he replied that it was because the Commission had decided to take evidence *in camera* and exclude the Press. The Anglo-Indian Superintendent was again asked whether he could tell the ignorant representative whether there was any public reason for not allowing the Press to be present at the meetings, and the answer given with some heat was: "Because the Commission have decided to exclude the Press, and that is sufficient answer for the Press." As it was not possible to get a courteous reply from the official, the representative had to return.

The procedure adopted by the Commission is a negation of the fundamental principles which govern the appointment of a Royal Commission whose main purpose is to ascertain the trend of public opinion and not to act as a hand-maid of the Executive. The reasons for the arbitrary precedent which this packed Commission has set are not difficult to discover, considering its genesis. The advertised plea for the exclusion of the Press and the public is the fear that publicity may have a disturbing effect on gold and silver exchange markets, a plea which can hardly hold water in view of the fact that neither the witnesses nor the Commissioners are likely to reveal anything which is not already known to those who deal in these markets. On the contrary, the crop of conflicting rumours regarding the intentions of the Government—and the possible recommendations of the Commission which the *purdah* observed by the Commission is likely to create, is more calculated to be exploited by speculators than publicity. We are, however, not displeased that the Commission has adopted this procedure. For it will destroy the fond illusion cherished by some of our deluded stalwarts of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that, despite the utterly unsatisfactory personnel of the Commission and the mischievous questionnaire issued by it, they would be able to prevent India's case being lost by default. The only surprising thing is that Sir Purshottamdas still remains in the Commission, an abettor in its sins of omission and commission. But, perhaps, it is not surprising.

HYDERABAD STATE FINANCES

The magic of property, it is stated, turns sand into gold. The authors of provincial financial contracts in British India acted on this principle and whatever success has resulted in consequence, is attributable to the inducement which the Provincial Governments now have in economical administration. Starting with this precedent some Indian States—and Hyderabad is one of them—have tried to go a step further and have introduced what they call departmentalised finance. In other words, instead of the budgets being prepared on an annual plan they are prepared for longer periods, three years being the term adopted in Hyderabad. A certain figure for receipts and expenditure is adopted as normal for each department for the term of the ensuing contract and during the currency of its contract any savings that accrue over the contract figure are carried forward to the credit of the department instead of being allowed to lapse to the general revenues under the annual budgetary plan. At the expiry of the contract the whole arrangement is revised and a fresh contract is entered into with the departments, in the light of more recent information. The practice in Hyderabad is that a moiety of the accumulated savings remains at the credit of the departments for the next contractual period while the other moiety lapses to general revenues. The budget note prepared by the Finance Member, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, for the ensuing financial year, viz., from 6th October 1925 to the 5th October 1926 A. D., shows that as a result of the introduction of the new scheme of departmentalised finance, State revenues have gained to the extent of Rs. 67 lakhs, during the last three years. This is all a matter for congratulation as the result has been achieved by the exercise of economy by the spending departments of the administration. Any scheme of departmental finance has, however, two limitations: first, the period of the contract must be short; second, the scheme is more adaptable to departments like public works, railways, and irrigation, where expenditure is carried out in accordance with a programme, rather than to ordinary administrative departments, such as land revenue and excise. Subject to these remarks, there is no reason why this experiment should not be widely introduced in other Indian States and even in the British Indian Provinces.

A perusal of the budget note referred to above gives one a gratifying impression of the finances of the Hyderabad State. Normally, the total revenue receipts of the State amount to Rs. 729¾ lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 682 2/3 lakhs. There is thus a considerable annual surplus. Large annual surpluses are looked at askance in all civilized countries for they point to heavier taxation of the people than is necessary for the pruposes of administration. But the Hyderabad State has a large capital programme of railway and irrigation works for financing which, this surplus is used to a large extent. Against such use of surpluses no criticism can be made, for the development of productive works like railway and irrigation must be considered to be of the greatest importance to the public as well as the State. The State Railway is at present worked by a private company under State guarantee, but the Finance Member hopes to be able to provide funds for the purchase of the company's assets when the present contract expires in 1934. Many States have adopted the policy of working their own lines, both on political and financial grounds. Such a decision is highly commendable and we trust the Hyderabad State will be in a position, when the time comes, to purchase its own line. The State has also a large irrigation programme to finance in the near future. The Nizam Sagar works are expected to make a heavy demand on State cash balances, amounting to Rs. 160 lakhs in the next triennial contract, viz. 1925-1928, and about three-quarters of a crore during the contract that is to follow.

Mr. Hydari has appended to the budget note a statement giving a comparision of the expenditure of Hyderabad with that of the British Indian Provinces. He has tried to make out that the Hyderabad budget is not only a well-balanced budget but also a budget well-balanced in its proportions, viz., in the money spent on internal protection internal development and general administration Under the head of internal development are included departments such as education, medical, veterinary and irrigation, which in British India are known as nation-building departments. From the figures given in the note it would appear that 32 per cent. of the total expenditure is spent by the Hyderabad State on purposes of internal development or nation-building. In the British Indian Provinces such percentage ranges from 41.65 in the Punjab to 32.06 in the United Provinces. The reader should, however, be warned against hasty inferences. Something is due also to differences in the methods of accounting. In the Hyderabad State the expenditure on education, including that on pensions to educational officers, is debited to the head Education. But in British Indian Provinces the expenditure on pensions of the educational officers is debited to a separate head. To this extent, therefore, expenditure in the British Indian Provinces on any particular nation-building head must inevitably be lower than in the Hyderabad State which lumps up all such expenditure together under the same head. Another point to be borne in mind is that the expenditure on general administration in British Indian Provinces includes all payments on account of Provincial Governors such as their salaries, staff and household expenditure. But in Hyderabad the annual payments to the Privy Purse of His Exalted Highness, which amount to Rs. 50 lakhs, are not included in the budget head 'general administration,' but are shown separately. It appears that His Exalted Highness takes about 7 per cent. annually of the total revenues of the State. The sum is large and in addition to this probably there are Crown lands and other properties the figures for which do not appear in the State budget. The construction of palaces also is not a charge on the Privy Purse. It is, therefore, difficult to say with any degree of precision what figure should be taken to represent the cost of His Exalted Highness's personal expenditure to the State. But we would not be far wrong in stating that there are other Princes who take even a higher percentage of State revenues to their Privy Purse. Taking all these things into consideration, we have no hesitation in congratulating the Hyderabad State on the very satisfactory condition of its finances as well as for the very able manner in which these finances are managed by its present Finance Member. We trust, in view of the prosperous condition of the State's finances, more money will be spent on nation-building departments than is being spent at present.

Notes of the Day.

The Two Voices.

Mr. Lansbury described the passing of the Bill "legalising" the Lee Loot in the teeth of the opinion of the Indian Assembly as an unintentional insult to the Indian people. We do not know if the insult to which Mr. Lansbury referred or that which Lord Winterton has put upon the people of India by his characteristic perversion of the truth about Indian public opinion is more deliberate. The Labour amendment for the rejection of the Bill was moved by the free lances of the Party and it is noteworthy that, except for the Col. Wedgwood, no member of the ex-Cabinet raised his voice in favour of it. Col. Wedgwood suggested that such a change as was contemplated in the Bill should be left over until the Royal Commission had reported. Col. Wedgwood was in a position to get his suggestion accepted by the Labour Cabinet which authorised the Government of India to defy the Assembly and Indian public opinion and carry the Lee recommendations into effect. India has learnt to her cost that the British Labour Party speaks with two different voices when in and out of office.

The Bombay National Schools.

The National High School addressed by Mahatma Gandhi on Tuesday and the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala are the only surviving National educational institutions in Bombay run independently of Government help or control. Both these owe their survival mainly to the rare faith and self-sacrifice of their teachers, and naturally Mahatmaji did not fail to stress this point in his address. He hoped that this spirit of self-sacrifice would induce the public to come to the aid of such institutions. We cordially share that hope. We would particularly expect the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to continue its grant to these institutions, especially in view of the good number of students in each school.

Railway Workshops Committee

Rao Saheb Chandrika Prasada writes:—

"After a long silence, the Railway Board have awakened to the necessity of appointing a Committee to look into the working of railway workshops. The Committee is to consist of four gentlemen, viz.:—

Sir Vincent Raven, K.B.E., formerly Chief Mechanical Engineer of the North-Eastern Railway of England, as Chairman.

Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, as member.

Mr. R. McChesney, Technical Assistant to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. Railway, as Secretary.

A qualified officer of the Accounts Department with a special knowledge of Workshop Accounts, as a financial Assistant.

The terms of reference are divided under six heads, all of them relate to the *repair* work of locomotives and rolling stock. They do not touch the more important work of *manufacturing* engines, carriages, wagons, machinery, etc., in the railway workshops in India. In the articles which appeared in this journal early in 1923, the present writer drew pointed attention to the need of a searching enquiry into the capacity of, and the general system of working in, the railway workshops in this country, with a view to completing their equipment and effecting due economies in the costs of work done. A thorough enquiry of this nature is absolutely necessary to make India self-sufficient in the matter of its railway requirements, so that it may not have to suspend its repairs and renewals, as it had to do during the late war, because it could not obtain material or stock from Europe. The Indian Industrial Commission drew pointed attention to this need, but it is surprising that the Railway Board's instructions to the Committee now appointed, make no mention of this part of the work required from the railway workshops. The terms of reference allude to economic manufacturing costs, but this refers to the consideration to be given to the question of the site or locality for an entirely independent workshop wherein manufacturing work of *spare* parts could be standardised and the maintenance work performed."

Indians Excluded

Mr. Chandrika Prasada continues:—

"Great economies are practicable in the costs of work at present done in the Locomotive and the C. and W. Departments of State railways. The Retrenchment Committee noted the large increase in the working expenses of these Departments since the year 1913-14. Their Report showed increases of 125 and 235 per cent. in the budgetted expenses of all State railways for 1922-23 over the actual expenses of the same for 1913-14, as detailed below:—

Locomotive Expenses, Actuals Rs. 10,23,68,000, 1913-14; Budget Estimate Rs. 23,07,63,000, 1922-23; Percentage of Increase, 125.

Carriage and Wagon Expenses, Actuals Rs. 2,71,14,000, 1913-14; Budget Estimate Rs. 9,09,12,000, 1922-23; Percentage of Increase, 235.

Total Actuals Rs. 12,94,82,000, 1913-14; Budget Estimate Rs. 32,16,75,000, 1922-23.

According to the Railway Board's Administration Report, the total working expenses of the two Departments during the year 1923-24 on Class I Railways amounted to Rs. 23,43,64,000 under Loco. Expenses, and Rs. 8,53,56,000 under C. and W., Expenses, *exclusive* of the *capital* outlay on improvement works. Among these First Class Railways are included the B. and N. W., the Jodhpur-Bikaner, the Nizam's Guaranteed, and the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways, portions of which do not belong to the Government of India. The amounts involved are very large—nearly 32 crores of rupees per year—and the expenditure needs a thorough overhauling. In the year 1922, the Railway Board themselves were forced to express the opinion that 'the present high cost of shop working is a factor on all lines which is worthy of serious attention.' When such is the case, why do they not instruct the present Committee to enquire into it and suggest measures to stop the waste of public money now going on without any apparent restraint. The personnel of the Committee is also insufficient. It has no Indian so far, while the member and the Secretary belong to the present administrations. There should be at least two independent Indians to conduct the enquiry from the Indian point of view. The enquiry is aimed at the repair work for the State-managed railways only. This leaves out the greater length of the Company-worked *State* railways. These are equally or more vitally concerned and should not be left out; they are worked and maintained at the entire risk and expense of India, the Companies sharing in no losses incurred on the railways. Both the constitution of the Committee and the terms of reference require enlargements in the directions indicated above. Unless this is done, it is not possible to bring the railway workshops on a sound system of working. The writer had seventeen years' practical experience of a large railway workshop."

The Berar Land Revenue Code.

The nationalist members of the C. P. Legislative Council from Berar had a chance of voicing the real feelings of the Berar agriculturist last September in the Berar Legislative Committee which then met for the first time as a separate body to counter legislation affecting Berar only. Their general opposition to the Draft-Bill brought forward by the local Government to revive the Berar Land Revenue Code was strenuous, and on the question whether as a matter of principle the land was the property of the State or its occupier the honours of the debate were on the side of the Nationalists. In the Select Committee which has considered the draft they have stressed their point of view particularly as regards the statutory provision of suspension and the increase of fair assessment. During the present session of the Berar Legislative Committee, their proposals have been carried in spite of Government opposition. The Committee has agreed to the proposal that fair assessment should in no case exceed 15 per cent. of the net profits. It also agreed wit hthe statutory provision expressly set down by the Select Committee for suspension and remission of land revenue, when crops fail. The rules until now vested the power in the Revenue Officers. The C. P. Governor will be well advised in not refusing his assent to the amended measure as passed by the Berar Legislative Committee.

The Madras Borstal Bill.

The Madras Borstal Bill now being considered by a Select Committee will, if it becomes law, mark a welcome departure in the treatment of adolescent offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. Juvenile offenders under fifteen can be sent, under the Reformatory Schools Act, to reformatories or otherwise saved from prison life. But at present there is no legal provision of a similar character with regard to young adult prisoners. Local Governments, therefore, have been making haphazard attempts to put such prisoners in special jails and where possible to give them some technical training. Thus in 1905 a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar jail, and a little later the Tanjore jail in Madras was set apart for adolescents and was regulated somewhat on Borstal lines. But under the existing law such prisoners can be kept under special treatment only during the usually short periods of their sentences and, therefore, are not appreciably benefited by such treatment. The Madras Borstal Bill, whose provisions are examined and criticised in two articles contributed to the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly", seeks to amend the law in this respect and to extend to adolescents the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act with the necessary changes.

An Example to Follow.

The main provisions of the Bill are that it authorises some specified courts to direct that adolescent offenders may be kept in Borstal schools for not less than three years and not more than five and that the Inspector-General of Prisons may, on the recommendation of the Committee of Visitors, release an adolescent from the school at any time after six months' detention, if he is satisfied that the offender will thereafter refrain from crime. It will be seen that the Bill is only an enabling measure and its success will depend upon the rules to be made under the Bill, upon the personnel of the staff and Visiting Committees and, above all, upon the Government's mentality with regard to the whole question of punishment and discipline. All civilised Governments have now come to administer jails in much more humane ways than before. Even in India barbarous punishments like the stocks and the shaving of women prisoners, in vogue even till 1889, are now happily abandoned. Though diabolical ingenuity has devised equally degrading and dehumanising substitutes, on the whole Indian jails have very recently been comparatively less hellish than they were before, thanks largely to the exposures by the political prisoners. In the case of young adults, at any rate, if the Madras Borstal Bill becomes law, it seems reasonable to hope that the Government will work the Act in the right reformatory spirit and that it will not be long before the example is followed by other local Governments.

I. C. S. BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

MR. LANSBURY'S OPPOSITION.

"UNINTENTIONAL INSULT TO INDIA."

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Scurr's motion for rejection of the Indian Civil Services Bill was rejected by 241 votes to 77. The Bill passed the second reading, and was committed to the Standing Committee.

In the course of the debate on the Bill, Mr. Lansbury said that the passing of the legislation here in the teeth of the opinion of the Indian Assembly was an unintentional insult to the Indian people. The House of Commons should not impose on the revenues of India charges that the Assembly would not accept, if it were consulted.

Sir Frank Nelson believed that the Civil Service could be a great power in promoting Indo-British understanding and hastening full Dominion self-Government of India.

The Labourite, Mr. Baker asked for an undertaking from Lord Winterton that he would enquire into the conditions of the service of European employees in the Indian Ordnance Department and provide machinery whereby their reasonable representations might be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, supporting the Bill, suggested that it should be made clear that it applied to the men of Non-Covenanted Services whose work was all within one province. It might easily be amended, if necessary, by providing for the reappointment of these men by the Secretary of State.

The Labourite, Mr. Sneill, a member of the Joint Committee, agreed that it was an advantage to the Indians that the Civil Service should be happy, contented and efficient, but he protested against the form of the Bill which suggested that Indians could not be trusted to do the right thing by the Civil Service.

Sir H. Craik supported the Bill.

Col. Wedgwood complained that the Bill was obscure and suggested that such a change as was contemplated in the Bill should be left over until the Royal Commission had reported. He suggested the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the wages and state of workers in India.

"NOT A RACE BILL."

Lord Winterton, after explaining the purpose of the Bill, emphasised that in no sense was it a race Bill, but was concerned with Indians and Europeans. It was true the majority in the Assembly had rejected the Bill, but every Indian member of the Commission had signed the report which was unanimous. It was a striking tribute to the way in which Indians and Europeans could work together that they had produced so excellent and unanimous a report. Whatever might be the opinion of some Indians as quoted by members opposite, he believed that the great bulk of opinion which after all was sensible, reasonable and fair-minded, favoured adequate salaries and emoluments for Indians and Europeans serving the Crown in India.—Reuter.

LORD LEE WITHDRAWS MOTION.

"DIFFERENCE OF OPINION" REVEALED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lee withdrew his motion mentioned yesterday as a consequence of the receipt of assurance from Lord Birkenhead that he intended the passing of the Civil Services Bill in the present session. Lord Birkenhead declared that Lord Lee was right in assuming that it would be disastrous if the Bill failed to pass both the Houses in the present session.

Lord Birkenhead revealed a "very unfortunate difference of opinion" "In the Joint Committee which made the recommendation which the Government was unable to accept and which had the effect of delaying the Bill six weeks jeopardising its fortunes in a crowded session. He did not doubt that the Conservatives appreciated the high imperial consequences of passing the measure, and as regards the Labourites it would be true to say that this Bill was the same as Lord Olivier had recommended to his colleagues and actually gained informal assent when the Labour government fell.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF LEAGUE'S POWER.

TURKISH CONTENTION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

After prolonged deliberations, including a secret sitting, the Council of the League of Nations, unanimously adopted the Hague Court's advisory opinion regarding the procedure to be followed in deciding the Mosul question, namely, that the League has full power to make decisions including power to arbitrate. The Turkish representative expressed his regret at the decision.

Much interest is being evinced in the sitting of the Council. Jaffer Pasha and a number of military and air force officers are present. The British quarters consider that The Hague Court's opinion demolishes the Turkish case and clearly lays down the obligation of the League to give decision which both the parties must accept. It is anticipated that the Council will fix the frontier, probably near the Brussels line.

HISTORICAL SITTING.

The sitting of the Council of the League with regard to Mosul is historical and dramatic. Mr. Amery said that the British Government regarded themselves as bound in advance by the decision of the Council. Munir Bey sought to refute the role which the Hague Court has assigned to the Council which the Turks contended should be one of conciliation and mediation and not of arbitration for which the Turkish Government would have to obtain authority from the National Assembly. He hoped the Council would agree to his request to act as a mediator and conciliator.

After the decision of the Council, Munir Bey said he considered the decision as a recommendation to the National Assembly as his delegation was not authorised to accept arbitration.

M. Unden observed hat the Council did not intend to renounce its role of mediator.

Scialoja said that the Committee of the Council would continue its work.

The Council has been adjourned to 9th December.—Reuter.

LEAGUE & DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Geneva.—The League Council has agreed to the formation of a preparatory committee for the Disarmament Conference. It is supposed that Germany, the United States and Russia will be invited to participate. The British reservation include the fixing of a proportion of armaments of each country and the effective value, in case of war, of a country's peace armaments.—Reuter.

IRISH BILL.

SECOND AND THIRD READING PASSED

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, Irish Bill passed the second and third reading without a division.

Moving the second reading of the Irish Agreement Bill, Mr. Baldwin declared that the reports regarding the nature of the Boundary Commission's report were far from accurate. He alone of the three Premiers had seen the map proposed by the Commission which was now put away in the archives until future years when the boundary no longer aroused excitement in Ireland. The Premier paid a grateful tribute to the commission and refuted the accusation that they were swayed by improper influences. He pointed out that as regards financial readjustment, the amount of Ireland's liabilities under article five was very problematical, and would have remained a festering sore in the relations of the two countries. He added that the Free State was already paying a tenth of its revenue outside its own borders and had also agreed to pay five million sterling spread over 60 years as a compensation for material damage. Mr. Thomas, on behalf of the Labourites and the Rt. Hon. H E Fisher for the Liberals warmly supported the measure.—Reuter.

DRUSE ACTIVITIES AROUND DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Paris.—The "Temps" publishes a message from Beirut that the Druse rebels attacked a police station in the suburbs of Damascus, hanged a policeman to the telegraph wires, and took as prisoners four others. This is symptomatic of the alarming activity of rebels around Damascus, but now that the rebels have been cleared from the mountains of Hermon the French are able to send back several battalions to Damascus where an entire division is being concentrated. It is anticipated that the situation will be completely re-established in 48 hours.—Reuter.

MARCH ON MUKDEN

FOREIGNERS EVACUATE MINGFU.

JAPS DETERMINED TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" emphasises that even if the capital of Manchuria is at the mercy of Kuosung-ling who has apparently defeated Changtsolin by the use of the white flag device on an unprecedented scale, the centre of interest that needs attention is Tokio. Japan's determination to protect her interests in Manchuria is apparently as fixed as ever and the large loss to the Japanese nationals if Kuosungling repudiates Changtsolin's compulsory issue of fifty million emergency notes will certainly produce a strong protest.

The correspondent points out that even greater difficulty with Japan lies in the opportunity offered to the Soviet Government by the present confusion in Manchuria. "If the enormous Japanese commitments in southern Manchuria are threatened by the crumbling barrier hitherto set up by Chang, there is no doubt that Tokio will act rapidly."

Tokio.—Four hundred Japanese troops are *en route* from Port Arthur to Mukden. All foreigners have been evacuated from Mingfu. It is reported that Changtsolin has proceeded to Kirin.

Peking.—Kuosungling's advanced guard is approaching the Liao River. Japanese gendarmerie is assisting the police of Mukden.—Reuter.

AMERICAN POLICY.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Washington.—President Coolidge in his annual message to the Congress included proposals for reduction of taxes, sustained effort to strengthen aviation and the resources of the country, and strict adherence to the Prohibition Law, and reaffirmed America's adherence to the World Court with the necessary assumption of obligations, but made reservations regarding its composition. America generally favoured disarmament and would welcome any action which Europe might take to reduce the military forces though she would not care to attend any conference which from its location or composition might probably prove futile. He expressed the opinion that reduction of land forces should precede further limitation of naval armaments. President Coolidge estimated the debt payments arranged hitherto would aggregate during the next 62 years to 15 milliard dollars, and those outstanding would probably bring the total to 20 milliards which exceeded the present national debt.—Reuter.

PRICE OF TEA.

WILL IT GO UP?

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The "Morning Post" states that owing to the failure of the Indian tea crop which is expected to be some 20 million pounds less than last year, the prices of grades of tea at present being retailed at eighteen pence and twenty pence per pound will be raised to two shillings in the next few weeks.

The "Daily Express" understands that there is no ground for the report of a coming rise in the price of tea and says that although the Northern India crop is 18 million pounds below last year's, stocks at the end of October were 181¾ million pounds compared with 148¾ million pounds of the same period last year.—Reuter.

"STRANGE ANTI-CLIMAX TO LOCARNO."

PARIS PAPERS ON ESPIONAGE DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Paris.—Newspapers commenting on the disclosures of the espionage case declare that the arrest of three Englishmen occasioning the belief that England is involved is a "strange anti-climax to Locarno." The search of the premises of a wireless company at which the three arrested Englishmen were employed was carried out by a Magistrate and a representative of the War Ministry. Letters and list of air officers were found. The arrested Englishmen when questioned by the Magistrate denied any knowledge of espionage activities of Moreuil with whom only one of them was acquainted.—Reuter.

FRENCH MEANS TO RAISE FUNDS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Paris.—Two bills were introduced in the Chamber to-day whereby Government hopes to raise funds. The means include an increase in the income-tax and the stamp duty on various commercial deals, an extended tax on exports and increased taxes on petrol, alcohol and motor cars. Increased rates on letters, telegrams and lottery are also suggested.—Reuter.

"USE THE COUNCILS"

UTILITY FOR NATION BUILDING WORK.

LALAJI ON HINDU SABHA'S SUCCESS.

"I am not in favour of any particular formula but I am very strongly in favour of using the Councils as far as possible for strengthening the constructive programme for the nation-building work without creating unnecessary conflict either with the political parties or with the Government" so said Lala Lajpat Rai to our representative who saw him a few hours before Lalaji's election to the Legislative Assembly was known in Bombay. Ever smiling and cordial to the humblest of his visitors, it was very difficult to snatch a few minutes for an interview. Every hour of his time in Bombay, when he was not busy with the work of the Hindu Maha Sabha was fully booked either for personal interviews with political leaders or for visits to national institutions. Even when the public leaders were expressing their views and discussing their opinion with Lalaji crowd of visitors continued to throng the Birla House to listen to the talks and some of them, no doubt, to discuss their points of view. Lalaji, to the surprise of many, gave a ready ear to the simplest of proposals. The strain of the last few days has perceptibly affected his health which is none too enviable these days. Still in pure white khadi Lalaji with a cheerful face was accessible to all and sundry. To a visitor who spoke in derogatory terms of khadi Lalaji said with emphasis, "I do believe in khadi though I may not have been completely convinced about its economic effects and though it may be as a matter of sentiment." To a Socialist publicist who declared unreservedly that he believed that Gandhism has done the greatest harm to the nation Lalaji expressed that he differed from his friend and asserted in that ringing voice of his which adds considerable charm to his eloquence, "I think Gandhism has done an amount of good to the nation."

POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

When requested what he thought would be the suitable political programme before the nation Lalaji frankly admitted that he could see nothing clear ahead but he said he was in favour of work in Councils carried on and of using such opportunity as the people get for constructive work. He said he would like the work of village and labour organisation undertaken systematically. "As to details of political programme," he admitted, "I am not yet in a position to give my ideas." He added immediately after, "Possibly I may be in a position to think out in clearer terms immediately before or after the Cawnpore Congress."

But in sharp contrast with this vagueness and polite hesitation to speak about the political programme was his readiness to declare his views on the Hindu Mahasabha movement, so clear and crystallised are his ideas on the problem. He expressed his great delight at the success of the Bombay session of the Hindu Maha Sabha and added in a manner of triumphant assertionness, "It is a most cogent reply to those people who think that the Hindu Maha Sabha is confined to a few people who are entirely anti-Muslims in their outlook." Lalaji declared that there was no section of the Hindu community which was out of it and warned the Congress leaders that they would estrange the Hindus from the Congress if they took no notice of the broad fact of the universal popularity of the Hindu Maha Sabha. Lalaji, having got to see Mahatmaji immediately after and Mr. N. M. Joshi having been waiting for a talk, cut short the interview and our representative thanking him for speaking the time out of his busy programme took his leave.

LEAGUE'S INVITATION TO SIR J. C. BOSE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Sir J. C. Bose will deliver the Convocation address of the Benares Hindu University on December 21st.

He has just received an invitation by cable from the League of Nations to attend the Plenary meeting of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. He will leave for Europe early next week.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT AT MUNICIPAL ELECTION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

There was considerable excitement at Lucknow to-day when votes were recorded for election to the Municipal Board from the Muslim constituencies. In one polling station, it is alleged, active persuasion of voters by the agents of the contending candidates led to a fracas in which, four men were injured but not seriously.

Recording of votes for the Muslim seats will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

A CORRECTION.

Reuter sends the following correction:—

It is believed that those killed in the Bletchley charabanc collision include Reverend Nightingale, the Wesleyan Pastor of Bucks village of Woburn Sands, and his wife (and not as wired on Tuesday).

DYING IN STREETS.

FOR WANT OF MEDICAL AID.

WAIL OF BOMBAY'S POOR.

CITIZEN'S DUTY: INCREASE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was convened by Sir Henry Macnaghten, Sheriff of Bombay, at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. for the consideration of the urgent question of the hour, namely, improving and extending the existing hospital accommodation in the city. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

Among those present were Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Dinsha Wacha, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Gulamhusein Hidayatulla, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. H. P. Mody, the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Arthur Froom, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Maurice Hayward, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Marten.

The Medical Relief Committee appointed by the Government had recommended to increase the hospital accommodation by 2,000 more beds making a total of 4,000. It was for the present proposed to make provision for 850 beds, 300 of which would be absorbed by the Government hospitals and 550 by municipal hospitals which would approximately cost Rs. 71 lakhs. For every rupee contributed by the public allocated to Government for the construction of hospitals under their control, Government would give another rupee. Similarly, for every rupee contributed by the public for construction of hospitals under municipal control, the municipality will give a rupee.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings H. E. the Governor said:—

"I am very grateful to you for electing me to preside at this gathering, and I am also most grateful to the Sheriff for calling this meeting.

We meet to-day with the shadow of grief over us. Engagements have been cancelled and functions postponed, but I never contemplated asking Sir Henry Macnaghten to alter the date of this meeting, for the object is one which would have particularly appealed to Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, who, through a long life, devoted herself to the care of the sick and suffering, and whose efforts were crowned with such conspicuous success.

I need not deal, at length, with the object of the meeting. Before I landed in Bombay, two years ago to-morrow, I had studied the question of medical relief in the City which was to be my home for the next five years, and I could not help realising that much required to be done. Immediately after my arrival, I visited most of the Hospitals in Bombay, and I will not say more than that it became very evident to me that urgent steps should be taken, as soon as possible, to improve a position, both as regards increased accommodation and the improvement of existing medical institutions, which left so much to be desired, and which reflected little credit on the premier City of India.

As you know, I set up a Committee very shortly after my arrival, and the recommendations of that Committee, endorsed and approved, I am grateful and glad to say, by both Government and the Municipality, are known to you all. A resume of the proposals has been placed in your hands to-day. I should like here to express my gratitude to every member of that Committee, and particularly to its hard-working and energetic Secretary, Khan Bahadur Doctor Choksy, who has been my right-hand man in all the work which has been done up to the the present.

The object of this meeting is too inaugurate a Hospital Fund by means of which I hope we shall be able to carry out all the proposals of the Committee, and do even more, so that our City shall stand pre-eminent as being able to afford the best and most complete medical assistance to anyone who needs it. To-day I hope to awaken in the heart of the generous public of the Presidency a realisation of the urgent needs of the City of Bombay in this respect. I use the word Presidency advisedly, for the City serves the whole Presidency, either by means of its Hospitals or by the training of recruits to the great medical and nursing professions. I therefore feel amply justified in appealing to the whole Presidency.

It is proposed that this meeting shall elect a General Committee, representative of all citizens in the Presidency, and that General Committee will elect an Executive Committee on whose shoulders the work of administering the Fund will rest. I can assure you that we have very fully considered what the powers of this Executive Committee should be. In my own opinion—an opinion which is endorsed by both Government and the Municipality—it is most desirable, in the interests of the Hospitals of Bombay, that this Committee, representing, as I hope it will, the public-spirited citizens of Bombay as well as the Government and the Municipality, should have as wide powers as possible to secure the most efficient use of the money subscribed by the public. Both Government and the Municipality have certain statutory obligations, from which, of course, they cannot divorce themselves; but, subject to the limitations imposed by Statute, I feel sure that the powers to be entrusted to the Executive Committee will be such as to assure the public that any money subscribed to the Hospital Fund is utilised to the very best possible advantage. More than that, I am convinced that the Executive Committee will be able to keep a close watch over the management of Hospitals in Bombay, and be, in fact, both an Executive and an Advisory body, assisting both Government and the Municipality with regard to all schemes necessary to deal with the hospital system in the City.

LET US MAKE A START.

I am told that the present time is the worst time possible to seek generous assistance from the public of Bombay. I fear that is too true, and Bombay to-day is suffering severely from trade depression; but I cannot go on putting off a start, and a start is all we can hope for, and, in fact, all I want at present. The Hospital Fund to be administered by the Executive Committee will, I trust, be here for all time once it is inaugurated, and, when better times come, there will be in being which there has never been before—a Fund to which all, rich and poor alike, can subscribe out of their gratitude for medical help received, or out of their gratitude for being spared the necessity for such relief, or out of that generosity of heart which, in this matter of helping others unable to help themselves, has for all time been to so great an extent the characteristic of Bombay People.

All details must necessarily be left to the Executive Committee, but I hope that, on the completion of the present scheme, the Fund will follow very much the lines of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, from which the Committee will give grants to such hospitals as they think desirable and necessary, and provide amenities and extra comforts to all hospitals, and to which, yearly, the public will subscribe. Last year, the King Edward Fund distributed the sum of over 35 lakhs of rupees among the London hospitals; and during its existence, extending over 28 years, the hospitals in London have been benefitted to the extent of £8,432,484, (i.e., Rupees 1,264 lakhs), representing an annual average income of £301,160, (Rupees 45 lakhs). We shall have, I trust, a definite day, to be called Hospital Day, and each year that day will be devoted in one way or the other to the collection of funds. We shall always welcome the lakhs of those who can afford them, but we shall equally welcome the single rupees of the poorer portion of the population.

In the matter of organizing entertainments or making arrangements for the Hospital Day, the ladies can give much help. I know they will. There will be representative ladies on the Executive Committee, and a very large number have kindly agreed to join the General Committee. Lady Wilson will be only too glad to help an ancillary Committee of the ladies and gentlemen, if organised, to assist the Executive Committee, and I feel very sure that many schemes can be devised to attract subscriptions to the Fund.

I am confident, therefore, that a start is necessary and cannot be delayed—and the start, ladies and gentlemen, is by no means a bad one even at this moment, before this meeting is finished. Let me tell you the response which the Acting Honorary Treasurer, who, up to the moment, has been myself, has already received:—

I must first of all mention the most generous donation of Mr. N. N. Wadia, who gave the sum of 16 lakhs for a Maternity Hospital, the foundation-stone of which I had the pleasure o laying, and the building for which is now in course of erection. I am not quite certain whether this sum should be included in the Hospital Fund, but this Maternity Hospital will come under the same arrangements as agreed upon for buildings and extensions under the Fund, as Government and the Municipality are between them bearing half the cost of the upkeep. I need not say how gratefully both Government and the Municipality welcomed this great generosity of Mr. N. N. Wadia, which provides a much needed institution, mainly for the benefit of the poorer women employed in the mill area, and in a district where a Maternity Hospital is so urgently required.

I then come to the promise of a sum of 2 lakhs of rupees—a promise made by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, under certain conditions, towards a Children's Hospital to be named after his great-grandfather. I need not say how urgently a Children's Hospital is required, and I hope that this excellent start will mean that the time is not far distant when we shall have this much needed institution in the City.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED OR PROMISED.

I have also received promises or cheques for the following amounts:—

The Governor and Lady Wilson, Rs.

(Continued on page 9.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

EUROPEANS ALL OUT FOR 257

HINDUS' 2ND INNINGS.

JAI AND NAVLE'S GOOD STAND.

EUROPEANS	1st Innings	352
„	2nd „	257
HINDUS	1st „	255
„	2nd „ (FOR 2 WICKET)	151

History repeated itself on Wednesday when after an excellent start European wickets fell cheaply and the whole side was dismissed for 257 runs, that is two runs more than the Hindus had scored in their first innings: Hosie and Phillips continued their overnight partnership and once again combined well in adding more than a hundred runs to the total. It was their second good partnership in the final match and both deserve to be congratulated on their good play. Hosie specialised in pretty strokes while Phillips played solid and safe run-getting cricket. Just as in the first match Phillips did not long survive Hosie's dismissal for he followed him to the pavilion soon after. Campbell was over-eager to score and fell a victim to that wily bowler Chandarana who had Jai waiting for him at leg where he was safely held. Alexander and Ward got together and the pace livened up considerably. Settling down immediately Ward began to lay about him and in less than half an hour fifty runs had been added. He was eventually smartly held by Godambe off S. S. Joshi. His individual score of 40 had been compiled in 25 minutes. The same bowler was reswonsible for the dismissal of Hughes-Hallett. But here arose a peculiar case. The batsman to all intent and purposes touched the ball into the slips where he was held by Godambe. An appeal was made to Mr. Davar the umpire at the bowler's end, who being in doubt, referred to his colleague who decided against the batsman. Mr. Shums Tyebji was fully justified—according to the rules—in giving his decision, but whether he was in a position to judge the validity of the catch is debatable. From the press tent the catch appeared to be a fair one but the umpire—who was standing behind the batsman—could not possibly have seen the bat touch the ball. It would certainly have been more satisfactory if Mr. Davar had decided the question himself. There cannot be any difficulty if umpires adhere to the time honoured slogan "Give the benefit of the doubt to the batsman." More work was in store for Mr. Davar. In hitting out to S. S. Joshi, Travers was held by Mahale on the boundary line. When he reached the pavilion he learnt that the fielder had gone out of the field of play when holding the ball. So, naturally, he appealed to the umpire who after making inquiries declared Travers "not out" and awarded an over-boundary, which was the right procedure. Travers made full use of his new lease of life for he used the long handle to advantage and scored a quick 33. Harrison was batting very steadily when S. M. Joshi broke up a promising partnership by clean bowling him. The other two batsmen did not give much trouble as the slow bowler was too much for them and the innings closed for 255 leaving the Hindus 355 to make to win.

HINDU BOWLING HONOURS.

S. M. Joshi carried the bowling honours of the day with his 6 wickets for 98 runs. He it was who broke up the partnership of Hosie and Phillips and disposed of both of them. It was noticeable that he bowled slower than he had ever done before, but in the matter of length and break he excelled himself and was almost unplayable towards the end. The last three wickets fell to him with the addition of only 12 runs to the total. S. S. Joshi too seemed to have eased up his pace which gave him a greater command over the ball. He played a useful part in the bowling success of his side for he got rid of two useful batsmen. Chandarana was just as reliable as ever and showed that he could be deadly with a new ball for he bowled the European skipper when the latter was well set. The fielding was an improvement on the last outing but could still improve considerably to be of a good class.

HINDUS, SECOND INNINGS.

The Hindus began their scond innings in a very cautious manner and runs came creeping in Experience had taught them to leave Howlett severely alone and the consequence was that after bowling several maiden overs he was taken off and the Hindu rate of scoring livened up and even exceeded a run per minute as the afternoon wore on. Pardeshi was dismissed at 25 but Navle and Jai combined to form a fine partnership which put on 129 runs and brought the odds in favour of the Hindus. Jai was unfortunate enough to be caught in the last over and Mahale played out time. The Hindus have to score 201 to win and to-day should provide a close finish to an interesting final.

PARSEE ROWDIES.

It seems that the Parsee rowdies, mentioned in yesterday's paper, were not yet sated in their desire to wreak vengeance on the Hindus for they surpassed themselves in an exhibition of uncontrolled spite. Not satisfied with jeering some of them had provided themselves with a mirror with which they reflected the sun into the eyes of the Hindu batsmen, and the police had actually to interfere to stop this nuisance. A little good-natured barracking is not out of place in a big match, but when it gets out-of-hand and malicious, it is time that harsh methods are resorted to check it. As mentioned before, the offenders formed only a small section of the Parsee spectators, and it would not be a bad idea if a few Parsee gentlemen and sportsmen visited that part and instilled into the rowdies the necessity of behaving themselves.

THURSDAY.

Wednesday morning gave promise of another pleasant day of cricket. At 10.40 Phillips and Hosie came out to resume the Europeans' second innings, the former facing the bowling of Chandaana who took charge of the attack from the North end. Phillips got a couple of singles and Hosie separated them with another. In S. M. Joshi's over Phillips reached his half century with a hit for two. Chandarana conceded two runs in his next over. A series of singles caused 90 to be hoisted and then Hosie hit a clean four to the off boundary.

WICKETS FALL.

The batsman were treating the bowlers with respect and the rate of scoring slowed down for a period. Hosie put up the first century with a fine shot to the off-boundary off the slow boler. This had occupied ninety minutes. Phillips obtained a brace followed by a single off the fast bowler and Hosie stole the next over with a single. He put S. M. Joshi through the gully with a pretty stroke for four but the bowler caught him off his next ball. (111—2—52). Hosie had played a fine innings for eighty minutes and had scored seven boundaries This was his second good partnership with Phillips in the tournament and both of these had exceeded a hundred runs. Phillips did not survive his partner long for he succumbed to a catch in slips by Deodhar off the slow bowler. (114—3—57). The innings of Phillips included six fours and was characterized by cool open cricket. Campbell did not stay long as Chandarana laid a trap for him at leg where Jai held him safely. (119—4—0).

Ward began confidently with a three off Joshi followed by a couple of boundaries. Alexander hit Chandarana into the country for three runs and Ward just missed an overboundary with a hefty hit to leg. off the slow bowler. Crossing over to face Chandarana he took a run with a placed shot to the off. A tempter by Joshi was smothered by Ward who jumped at the ball. Another similar stroke obtained a single with a lucky snick. At the other end he got two runs off a no-ball and also a single. Alexander managed to get to a fiery one from the fast bowler and the ball crossed the line. A series of singles raised the score to 150 when Naidu relieved Chandarana with the ball and had his first delivery pulled to the leg boundary by Ward who also obtained another through slips. Alexander broke the bowler's wicket with a straight drive and S. M. Joshi made an unfounded appeal. Ward seemed keen on using the long handle for he first hit Joshi into the pavilion for six and then lifted him to the on-boundary. It was an interesting partnership and had added 50 runs in 25 minutes. Ward himself had collected 40 runs in 25 minutes.

A SUCCESSFUL CHANGE.

S. S. Joshi replaced S. M. Joshi at the pavilion end when the score stood at 171. After two singles had ben scored Ward was smartly held in slips by Godambe. (173—5—41). Ward had had a merry career at the wicket for in thirty minutes he had hit five fours and a six. Hughes-Hallett was not long at the wicket for in the same over S. S. Joshi had him well held by Godambe in slips. (173—6—0). This was a peculiar case the umpire at the bowler's end being in doubt appealed to his colleague who decided against the batsman. The European skipper joined Alexander and a few singles were scored. A fresh disaster was averted when Travers successfully appealed against the calibre of the catch which dismissed him. He hat-tricked S. S. Joshi to the boundary and had been held by Mahale, but on investigation it was found that the fielder was outside the ground when the catch was made. Consequently the umpire rightly awarded an over boundary.

TRAVERS HITS OUT.

Runs came in singles until Travers hoisted the double century with a four to the on boundary, and then obtained another through Pardeshi who missed the ball. The new ball arrived and Chandarana was put in charge of it from the police-court end. Travers obtained a fine four to leg but was clean bowled by the fast bowler in the same over (212—7—33). The skipper had had a short and sweet career and had scored 33 in 27 minutes including four boundaries and one six. The lengthy Harrison was the next man in and opened with a single. Alexander hoisted 220 with a nefty drive to the long boundary and Harrison lifted one dangerously into slips off S. M. Joshi who had taken on. Off Chandarana he obtained a fine four at leg and Alexander put the same bowler to the same place for another. A powerful drive by Harrison caused 230 to be hoisted. Alexander ran a single and his colleague played out the remainder of S. M. Joshi's over. Naidu relieved Chandarana at the North end. Harrison hit S. M. Joshi to the screen in the next over.

A COLLAPSE.

A single by Alexander put 240 on the board but he lost his partner when Joshi completely beat Harrison the ball failing innocently on the wicket. (245—8—16). At this stage Joshi was almost unplayable. In the same over he clean bowled Vezey with a slow break ball (245—9—0). Howlett opened his account with a four to the off which was the result of a piece of bad fielding by Mahale. The same batsman had a narrow escape from being stumped in Joshi's next over but did not survive it as he was smartly held by Navle when jumping out to take a mighty swipe at the slow bowled. (257—10—5). Alexander remained unbeaten with a score of 47 was a good performance. He played careful and attractive cricket for two hours and gave no chance. The Hindus were thus left with 355 runs to make to win.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

After the lunch interval Vithal sent Pardeshi and Navle to open the Hindus' second innings to the bowling of Howlett who was entusted with the attack fom the Bori Bunder end. Pardeshi faced and scored a single off the fifth ball. Alexander was put on at the other end and Pardeshi placed a single after which Navle smacked him to square leg for a brace. Howlett bowled a no-ball in his next over. After surviving an attempt at stumping Navle put Alexander again to leg for a single. He just managed to smother a vicious Yorker from the fast bowler and a maiden over resulted. Pardeshi took a single in Alexander's over and Campbell prevented a certain run by a smart piece of fielding. Campbell again earned applause by stopping a strong boundary hit by Navle only one run resulting. A pretty leg glide by the same batsman realised three runs and put the first decade on the board after twenty five minutes of play. Alexander gave place to Hughes-Hallett who came on at the Gymkhana end and bowled a maiden over. The batsmen were giving nothing away and experience had taught them to leave Howlett alone. Out of seven overs which had been bowled by Howlett five were maidens. Navle broke the spell by driving a full toss from Hughes-Hallett to the off for a single. Harrison replaced Howlett when the score was 14. A no-ball was the only run registered in his first over. Harrison bowled two no-balls and a wide in his next over and a single by each man put 20 up in 45 minutes. Pardeshi scored the first boundary with a clean drive to the long boundary. Campbell relieved Hughes-Hallett at 24 and Navle put him to leg for a single but lost his partner off the next ball Pardeshi being declared l.b.w. (25—1—9).

STEADY BATTING.

Jai joined Navle who obtained a trio off Harrison. When Navle took a single off Campbell Jai faced the bowling for the first time and executed a pretty leg glance which realised four runs. Navle scored a single and Jai was responsible for some neat wrist work when he put Harrison away to leg for a single. Navle scored another single off the fifth ball. The same batsman put 40 on the board with a fine off-drive and then followed up with a single to mid-off. Jai was not to be outdone and pulling Campbell to square leg for four he glanced the last ball to the fine leg boundary. A single by Navle caused the half century to appear after sixty five minutes of batting. Howlett came on again at the maidan end, Jai driving his last ball to the off boundary. At this stage the game was suspended for a time on account of apiece of mischief perpetrated in the same section which had been so unsporting before. It appeared that someone was reflecting sun into the batsmen's eyes and the European had to put a stop to this with the aid of the police. Jai smacked to the off Hughes-Hallett ho had relieved Campbell with the leather. A single by Navle caused 60 to be hoisted and same batsman executed a pretty late cut which brought him four runs. Another single by Jai put 70 on the board and a lucky snick by Navle realised four runs. Travers came on at the pavilion end and Jai skied his first ball perilously near Campbell who made a game effort to hold him. A couple of singles was followed by Jai's next cut through slips to the boundary. Vezey replaced Howlett at the police court end when the score was 82 and was glanced to the leg boundary by Navle. A few singles and a leg boundary by Jai brought the score to 98 when the teams adjourned for tea.

JAI CAUGHT OUT.

Mr. Shums Tyebji gave over his duties as umpire to Mr. Karim Contractor after tea on account of a pressing engagement. A couple of singles put the first century on the board after almost two hours' play and Jai obtained a trio off Travers' last ball. Howlett bowled a maiden over to Jai and Travers did the same to Navle. Jai seemed well set and was playing all round the wicket. A neat leg boundary by him caused 110 to appear and another single raised his own score to 50. Navle surpassed his colleague. However by scoring two boundaries in succession which carried him well past the half century after batting for two hours. A series of singles came after this and then Jai jumped out at Travers and lifted him to the on-boundary where Vezey made a full-length dive in an effort to catch him. Navle snicked the fast bowler through slips for four and Jai sent 130 up by cutting Travers into the gully for a single. Harrison was put on at the north end in place of Howlett Navle reached his sixty with a single off the new bowler and Jai got ahead of him with a fine six off Travers. 140 went up on the board when Jai mistimed one and skied the ball over the bowler's head. At 145 Hughes-Hallett took over the bowling from Travers and Navle hit the second ball to cover for a single while Jai sneaked another. A single by Navle raised the score to 150 in 140 minutes of play. Hosie was put on to bowl from the pavilion end and his first ball proved effective for in stepping forward to block him Jai put up a soft one to the substitute who was fielding for Alexander. (154—2—71). Jai had played a faultless innings for to hours and had hit nine fours and a six. Mahale joined Navle and the pair played out time without the addition of a run the latter's score being 66.

EUROPEANS 1ST INNINGS.

M G Salter c Navle b Chandarana	12
G C Phillips b Chandarana	94
A L Hosie run out	88
G A Alexander b Chandarana	46
I P F Campbell c Navle b S M Joshi	18
H P Ward b Naidu	16
N Hughes-Hellett st. Navle b S. M. Joshi	41
F G Travers l-b-w, S S Joshi	8
P T Harrison c Deodhar b S M Joshi	6
A Vezey b Chandarana	14
W. Howlett not out	5
Extras	4
Total	352

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M H Chandarana	35	4	109	4
C K Naidu	10	1	46	1
S M Joshi	46.3	5	151	3
S R Godambe	5	0	19	0
S S Joshi	8	1	18	1
K G Pardeshi	1	0	5	0

EUROPEANS 2ND INNINGS.

M G Salter c Navle b S M Joshi	2
G C Phillips c Deodhar b S M Joshi	57
A L. Hosie c and b S M Joshi	52
G A Alexander not out	47
I P F Campbell c Jai b Chandarana	0
H P Ward c Godambe b S S Joshi	41
N Hughes-Hallett c Godambe b S S Joshi	0
F G Travers b Chandarana	33
P. T. Harrison b S M Joshi	16
A. Vezey b S M Joshi	0
W. Howlett c Navle b S M Joshi	5
Extras	4
Total	257

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M H Chandarana	23	1	74	2
S M Joshi	30.5	8	98	6
C K. Naidu	12	1	51	0
S S Joshi	7	0	28	2
L P Jai	1	0	2	0

HINDUS---1ST INNINGS.

J G Navle c Harrison b Howlett	0
M H Chandarana c Ward b Harrison	22
S R Godambe b Howlett	62
L. P. Jai, c Salter b Alexander	80
P. Vithal c Travers b Alexander	45
D. B. Deodhar, b Alexander	0
C K Naidu not out	25
H A Mahale b Howlett	7
K G Pardeshi c Hosie b Howlett	1
S S Joshi c Travers b Howlett	4
S M Joshi run out	0
Extras	9
Total	255

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	36	9	62	5
Travers	10	0	45	0
Hughes-Hallett	10	0	42	0
Vezey	2	0	10	0
Harrison	7	1	18	1
Campbell	9	0	40	0
Alexander	11	3	29	3

HINDUS 2ND INNINGS.

K B Pardeshi l.b.w Campbell	9
J G Navle batting	66
L P Jai c substitute b Hosie	71
H A Mahale batting	0
Extras	8
(Total (for 2 wkts)	154

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Moscow.—Play in the 20th round of the International Chess Tournament has assured the first place to Boguljubow by 15 points. The next final round will decide whether Dr. Lasker will be second and Capablanca third or two will tie. Boguljubow's victory does not deprive Capablanca of the title of the world's champion.—Reuter.

NOW OR NEVER

ISSUE BEFORE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Before the Students' Brotherhood, on Wednesday night, Prof. P. H. Wadia and Prof. G. N. Joshi of Wilson College spoke on "The Issues before the Currency Commission."

Prof. Wadia said from 1873 onwards Europe looked with suspicion upon silver as its price began to fall on account of many reasons, and Europe began gradually to use gold for its standard currency. and now most of those countries had gold standard except one or two countries in the East. The speaker then gave the history of the currency question and referred to the appointment of Herschell and Fowler Committees to go into the question after the stabilisation of the rupee. Between 1900-1914 India had neither a gold standard nor a gold exchange standard, and in 1914 another Commission was appointed to sanctify the policy of drift adopted by Government of India. Between 1914-25 exchanges were left to themselves and no definite currency reforms were thought of, except the *ad inte im* appointment of Babington-Smith Committee. They had altogether lost sight of the fundamental object of attaining stability of relative prices and now that Government were considering the feasibility of monetary reforms, they must consider the fundamental idea of a sound currency which would secure to India a level of prices. Once that stability was secured, stability in exchanges would also follow, and the only monetary unit which would secure relative stability was gold. Even if they adopted gold standard it was quite possible to economise their use of gold as was done in many countries. The speaker then spoke of the gold exchange standard which he said was uneconomical and led to hoarding of one precious metal, owing to want of public confidence in Government. Gold exchange standard was wasteful and did not secure stability in foreign exchanges. One monetary unit, and the one monetary reform that India required was the gold standard and its immediate introduction was quite practical and possible, although it might involve in a little cost to change their present system into gold standard. What they wanted was an undertaking by Government to stop further minting of silver, and they wanted minting of gold sovereigns. In fact the Fuller Committee had stated that full gold standard was to be the ultimate goal of India and in the meantime *ad interim* measures were to be adopted. India was suffering from many difficulties and the only solution of their monetary troubles was gold standard; it was not only a theoretical question but practical, and he said that after fully realizing all the difficulties they had to face. As far as Bombay opinion was concerned it was in favour of gold standard

Prof. Joshi, after endorsing all that the previous speaker had said, thought gold exchange standard had not secured a sound monetary system and stability and it had resulted in the most unproductive use of India's gold resources. It was only a few years ago that India had to incur a loss of 45 millions in its efforts to stabilise the exchange. Gold exchange standard was not in the interests of the country, and the only alternative was an effective gold standard. Not only was it the soundest system of currency in the world, but it was eminently practical in the case of India, and it was quite possible to introduce it in a few years. It might be said that the use of gold was irrational and wasteful, but the civilized countries in the West were making use of it, and the only thing for them was to be in good company in such matters. They could not improve the present system for it was incapable of any improvement, and the only alternative before them was the adoption of the gold standard. The other issues before them were the transference of paper currency to the Imperial Bank of India. One thing was certain that paper money was going to be transferred to the Imperial Bank but before that was done he asked that the management of the Bank should be completely nationalised, and the profits should go to the country and not to the shareholders. Also before the paper currency was transferred India should have a gold standard and if it was not done, then he feared the hands of Government would be strengthened to the disadvantage of India. Another thing was that they must call their future gold coin gold mohur. India must have her own name for the gold coin and the relation between that and the rupee should be 15 to 1 and not Rs. 13-7 to 1 as suggested by some, because it was the traditional relation during the last 30 years. If Indians hoarded gold it was because of the defective currency policy of Government as hoarding was the only effective safeguard for the people. Indians could not eat gold, for if they did, they would die, and the only alternative before them was to hoard gold. It was not only necessary but it was wise in the circumstances. There was perfect wisdom in it. Summing up he said they should have a gold standard; transference of paper currency to the Imperial Bank, after proper safeguards, and the relations between the mohur and the rupee should be 15 to 1.

Now or never must be the clarion call of Indian people said the speaker for it was time for them to make their voice heard. India was a creditor country and it could demand anything it liked from foreign countries. With their enormous resources, with their markets, with the possibility of improving their trade position, it was strange that India should be doomed to perpetual poverty. It was a paradox, but it was not due to any natural causes, but to the defective human agency employed. Government must be blamed for it and one case had gone by default during the last 30 years. Therefore, let them hope that the present Royal Commission might accept the wishes of the people of India and inaugurate a new chapter—not the dull and dreary chapter of the last 150 years.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM INDIA.

(By Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in Political Science, State University of Iowa.)

The official speeches and statements made in our Indian Legislature are usually as empty as a jug; but the recent pronouncements of the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, on passport is the most remarkable one I have come across in many months. It is remarkable chiefly because of its sloppy inaccuracies and downright evasions.

I somewhat hesitate to write upon this subject as if seems personal; but in reality it is more than that. My fate is a symbol—a symbolt of what other Indians have to put up with when they are marked as victims of bureaucracy.

To come right down to brass tacks. The noble home member Muddiman in replying to Mr. Rauga Iyer on the refusal of passport to visit India remarked that the "Government of India are not aware whether the British Consul in Chicago gave Dr. Bose any assurance that the India Office would grant him visa for visit to India". This is very criptic, and needs a little word of explanation.

The British Consul in Chicago was informed in detail, in 1920, of my plan to visit India by way of Europe and then return to America by way of Asia. He took several months to make up his mind. Later he gave me the visa as far as England, and wrote me saying that "you will experience no difficulty in securing a visa for India in London."

I stayed in England three months, but no visa was forthcoming. Finally Mr. J. R. Clynes, a former member of the war cabinet, asked the Secretary of State for India, Montagu, "whether his attention had been drawn to the case of Dr. Sudhindra Bose, M. A., Ph. D., who made application for a passport to proceed to India... ...; whether he is aware that Dr. Sudhindra Bose is not a member of any political organization and has offered to give an undertaking not to take part in politics; and whether, in view of these facts, he will have inquiries made into the case and grant the necessary facilities to enable Dr. Bose to proceed to India?"

Mr. Montagu, now, more or less lamented, replied in the House of Commons with a rhetorical passion: "Yes, Sir. I have had thorough inquiry made into this case. This Indian gentleman is now a citizen of of the United States, having applied to renounce his British-Indian nationality a few weeks after the outbreak of war. Doctor Bose's original application made no mention of his mother's health, and I am not prepared to facilitate his return to India." E. S. Montagu had a talent for floundering well.

It is quite true that I was naturalised in America during the war. I did that because as a member of the instructional staff of the State University of Iowa I found that public sentiment was bitterly opposed to employing a foreigner in a first class government university.

It was then necessary for me to be naturalized. But what had that got to do with my visit to India after a lapse of sixteen years? Hundreds of natives of England, who took out American citizenship papers during the war, were permitted to go to India. Why pick on me?

It is equally true that I did not mention in my original application for visa about the serious illness of my aged mother. That is easily explained. She was not so poorly when I asked for the passport, as she became when I reached London some three months later.

Here was then the situation: the British consul in Chicago assured me in writing that I could get a permit from London to go to India. It was on the strength of this assurance that I left America. A copy of the Consul's letter was sent to Montagu; but in spite of this, coupled with a recommendation from the American consul in London, I was refused.

The noble home member Muddiman told the Legislative Assembly that the British ambassador at Washington was "informed that Dr. Bose might be granted an emergency certificate for direct journey." That's all boob bumping.

I did apply for such an emergency certificate and the British consul in Chicago, Mr. Lomax, wrote me not long ago that my "application for direct journey to India has already been telegraphed to the authorities and as yet, no reply has been received." No, I have not got the permit to this day. Apparently some one is prevaricating. There must be, to use an American expression, "a nigger in the woodpile."

Many of the Indians, who were naturalized in this country, are now anxious to get back to India. The present national status of these men may be a matter of doubt. That, however, is of no moment. American government authorities have repeatedly told me that they do not wish to keep the Indians in the United States. Indeed as far as American officials are concerned they offered, me only a few weeks ago the necesary facilities to proceed to India. Who is then detaining the Indians in America? Why do bureaucrats get into a lather of alarm when Indians try to return to India? What's the motive back of all this uproar? The question of naturalization may be a convenient excuse for keeping them out of India, but to use it as a valid reason is a joke or mere hypocrisy.

ALLIANCE BANK SECURITIES.

BOULTON CASE REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Robert Boulton continued his evidence to-day. He said he never had the least desire to withhold from the Alliance Bank his transactions in London, and he had not the slightest anxiety relative to the position of Boultons. He described how he was recalled to London by a telegram from Moncrieff when he was informed that 610 thousand sterling worth of the Alliance Bank securities had been utilised. Boultons had nearly three million sterling in various forms including cash, gilt-edged securities, rupee bills and other general securities. He was deeply offended at the whole situation, and when he returned, things had gone too far to alter. He handed over all the securities he could to Lord Balfour of Burleigh and an embargo was placed on Boulton's liquid assets which practically stopped their business. No allegation of fraud was ever made against him. He gave up his private estate to the Alliance Bank. He believed the Alliance Bank to be solvent in 1922, and heard with amazement that the Bank had closed its doors in 1923. He did not meet the Alliance Bank's directors when in India in 1922, and did not think they were on terms of meeting. They knew he was there but preferred no charge against him.

Cross-examined, Boulton agreed that the responsibility for issuing instructions for drawing on this loan account was entirely his. Replying to the Judge, who observed that he was unable to understand why when he returned from abroad and found someone else had taken possession of his business he had not protested to anybody, Boulton explained, metaphorically, that when he returned he found the house on fire and water in control of the Alliance Bank. He had a choice between his solicitors fighting the Alliance Bank and temporarily sinking his position and co-operating with the Bank, trusting to their proposals as partners to work with Boultons to save the position. If he had been at Home when the trouble arose he could have dealt with it. They could have called him fraudulent, but he could have cleared it up. He had securities and cash, but his name had been spoiled when he was away.

Replying to the Judge, he said he had no time to discuss whether he had done right or wrong. That was why he was silent. He was so upset at the view taken owing to his absence and was simply disgusted. He had not protested to Moncrieff because they were on bad terms.

Replying to the Judge's observation: "What troubles me is why when they took control of your office you did not go and get a policeman to clear them out," Boulton said that that was what he ought to have done, and added in reply to his own counsel that, rightly or wrongly, he absolutely believed he was entitled to use the securities in the way he did.

The case has been adjourned.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIANS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Col. Gidney, addressing the Empire Parliamentary Association at Westminster Hall, on Anglo-Indian reforms, said that the position of Anglo-Indians was very difficult and confusing, being at once the "statutory natives of India, European British subjects and Anglo-Indians." Anglo-Indians were fully conscious that it was no longer possible or desirable to live by the rights and privileges earned on preferential treatment, but they considered it their duty to force their claims to enter all grades of the army and earn the rights and economic protection for the future. They contended that if it was considered fit for them to enter all branches of the British army in the Great War, if the army to-day retained hundreds of Anglo-Indians, if Government was prepared to accept the Anglo-Indians for the auxiliary forces to which they contributed two-thirds thereby saving the Indian Exchequer three and a half crores of rupees annually, then the refusal of equality of treatment with the British soldier as European British subjects and the refusal of entrance to the Dehra Dun Military College as the statutory natives of India was incompatible and inexplicable. The policy of Government was a great injustice to the community. The only communal policy possible for Anglo-Indians in the future was the insistence that everyone should be judged on his own merits and not on colour. The colour prejudice was the greatest stumbling block to a better understanding between Europeans, Indians and Anglo-Indians. Col. Gidney denounced the Anglo-Indians who were ready to deny their nationality because they could pass for Europeans. He concluded with emphasising the importance of the problem of education to Anglo-Indians and appealing for funds to make them eventually independent of Government. He also appealed for sympathy as well as justice for the community before which he believed was a great and honourable future.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne presided. Lord Lamington and many others were present. A resolution was passed sympathising with Anglo-Indians and wishing success to Col. Gidney's mission. Col. Gidney, who has been very ill, is proceeding to the Riviera next week for rest, and hopes to sail from Marseilles in the first week of January.—Reuter's Special.

DYING IN STREETS.

(Continued from page 7.)

10,000; Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, Muljaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohras, and his followers, Rs. 51,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 40,000; H. H. the Aga Khan (£3,000), Rs. 40,000; H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, Rs. 15,000; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Rs. 15,000; Raja Dhanraj Girgi Raja Narsingirji, Rs. 10,000; A Zoroastrian Supporter of the Governor's Medical Relief Fund, Rs. 5,001; H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh,, Rs. 5,000; Bhavnagar State (through Sir P. Pattani), Rs. 5,000; The Chief of Sangli, Rs. 5,000; The Chief of Bhor, Rs. 5,000; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 5,000; Miss Mama (Ward of Sir C. Jehangir), Rs. 5,000; Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Kt., Rs. 5,000; Rao Bahadur Sir Bissesardass Daga, Rs. 5,000; R. D. Birla, Esq., Rs. 5,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Rs. 5,000; Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Esq., Rs. 5,000; Dossabhoy Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla, Esq., Rs. 5,000; The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Rs. 2,500; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., Rs. 2,500; J. B. Petit, Esq., (First Contribution), Rs. 2,500; H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Sar Desai of Savantvadi, Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, Rs. 2,000; The Chief of Phaltan, Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Porbandar, Rs. 2,000; Kilachand Devchand, Esq., Rs. 2,000; Shantidas Askaran, Esq., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Ralli Bros., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 2,000; Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Rs. 2,000; The Chief of Aundh, Rs. 1,000; Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Janjira, Rs. 1,000; Sir Henry Macnaghten, Kt., Rs. 1,000; J. A. Kay, Esq., Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Rs. 1,000; Lalji Naranji, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Rs. 1,000, Manmohandas Ramji, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Meyer Nissim, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Co. (per Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Esq.), Rs. 1,000; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhoy, Rs. 1,000; Jehangir Ruttanjee Dubash, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Goolamhusein Moloobhai, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Esq., Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Raja of Baria, Rs. 500; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Rs. 500; The Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 500; The Raja Saheb of Akalkot, Rs. 500; The Chief of Jath, Rs. 500; H. G. Cocke, Esq., Rs. 500; J. H. Hardie, Esq., Rs. 500; H. B. Clayton, Esq., Rs. 500; Rustomji D. Patel, Esq., Rs. 500; Rustom S. Powvala, Esq., Rs. 500; K. S. Powvala, Esq., Rs. 500; The Chief of Miraj (Junior), Rs. 400; The Chief of Miraj (Senior), Rs. 300; A. Gilchrist, Esq., Rs. 300; Naoroji M. Dumasia, Esq., Rs. 300; Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyebjee, Esq., Rs. 251; V. A. Grantham, Esq., Rs. 200; E. J. Bunbury, Esq., Rs. 200; G. Sugdury, Esq., Rs. 200; The Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, Esq., Rs. 200; Colonel H. E. Banatwala, I.M.S., Rs. 160; C. A. Latif, Esq., Rs. 100; Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Head Priest of the Parsis, Rs. 51. Grand Total (excluding Mr. N. N. Wadia's donation of Rs. 16 lakhs), Rs. 5,07,603.

All the money which has been received will be handed over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund when he is appointed to-day, and the letters containing the promises will also be given to him.

I confess, ladies and gentlemen, I find it difficult to express my gratitude to these subscribers. I know well that, had times been better, the amount I have announced would perhaps have been doubled, or trebled; but, when one considers the present state of trade and business in Bombay, I am sure you will agree with me that such a sum is most satisfactory. I need hardly say that, now this scheme is launched by this Sheriff's Meeting, I hope sincerely that subscriptions, large and small, will swell the total every day, and that philanthropic hearts will continue to beat in unison with the needs of the sick and suffering.

BOMBAY'S URGENT NEEDS.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is a great deal more I could say,—in fact, I could speak on this subject of medical relief for hours. I could tell you of all we want in addition to the recommendations of the Medical Relief Committee, and in connection with those recommendations let me say that, while the necessity of enlarging, and in some cases re-building, existing institutions is urgent, the necessity is also very apparent of starting new hospitals in the more outlying parts of this ever-growing City. Such hospitals may be small at first, but with possibilities of expansion; but they are very necessary to serve the needs of the local inhabitants. In addition to the recommendations, however, we want a Children's Hospital to which so good a start has been promised; a Tubercular Diseases Hospital; a Dental Hospital; an Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital,—all real necessities in a City like Bombay, the centre to which so many millions look for expert and specialised medical help and guidance. I could talk to you of Maternity and Child Welfare, and of the pressing need for more adequate accommodation for our medical students, both as regards their hostels and their Medical School. Time will not permit, for there are many to follow me; but, before I sit down, I must say one word to express my sincere thanks to the Press for the support which all papers have so generously given to the suggestion of material help to a scheme such as this. May I ask the Press to continue their support by publishing lists of subscribers and helping in any way it can,—and it can help a very great deal. We are dealing, here, with a matter on which there can be no difference of opinion. We may differ on details and details you and I are prepared, I feel sure, to leave to those better able and fitted to decide than we are; but, on the question of the urgency of steps being taken to deal with this question, there is and can be no difference of opinion, and it is for that reason that I appeal, with confidence, to all throughout the Presidency for the help they can give according to their means. It may be argued that the extension of the Hospitals in Bombay is, under the Police Charges Act, a matter for the Municipality. It may be argued that Government can and ought to do more. I need not say how carefully the members of the Medical Relief Committee and I have considered all these points, but the indisputable fact remains that, unless the support of the Public of the Presidency is obtained, there is no hope of putting the Hospitals of Bombay on a footing compatible with the real and vital necessities of the citizens of the Presidency. You may pass what legislation you like, but Health and Education are the two great Foundation Stones on which alone you can build up a great, a strong, and a prosperous Nation. For one of these Foundation Stones I appeal on behalf of the sick and suffering of to-day, on behalf of those who come after us, but, above all, on behalf of the welfare and well-being of the future citizens of this, the most important portion of the great Indian Empire.

Major-General Hooten then moved the resolution to accord approval of the measures proposed for supplementing 850 additional beds.

CITIZENS' DUTY.

Major-General Hooten said the hospital policy in this country should be as it was in England, namely, to make the hospital a medical centre in the area in which it was situated. To cope with the increasing work he suggested to extend the principle of honorary appointments. He also suggested the lines on which the nursing service could be improved.

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the motion. He said the present hospital accommodation was deplorably deficient and it required financial co-operation of every citizen. He hoped the sympathy of Sir Leslie Wilson would prove contagious and one and all from mill-owners to mill-operatives would do their best to respond to Bombay's traditional generosity in this matter.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy supported the resolution and as an employer of large labour in the city said the hospital accommodation in the city was quite inadequate and poor people were left to die in the streets for want of sufficient accommodation in the hospitals.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Norman Macleod then moved for the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of hospital extension and improvement.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, in seconding the motion, said:—"To support hospitals must indeed be one of our first cares. Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas! Health of mind and body exalt a nation in the competition of the universe. Fortunately for Bombay there is at present at the head of the administration a Governor who since his arrival amongst us has not spared himself and is bent upon improving the existing state of affairs in regard to medical relief throughout the Presidency. If with his determination and persistency he, more than any other individual or association, was able to prevail upon the Government of India to remove that most unjust of imposts the cotton excise duty which was levied for thirty long years in spite of persistent protests and universal condemnation, then may we not reasonably yet confidently hope that within the next thirty months, with equal determination and persistency and with the wholehearted co-operation of his Committee as of the general public, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will assuredly be able to get all the money he wants and thanks to him, medical relief for the poor and the suffering in our midst will be afforded on a scale superior to that in any other city in India."

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and Mr. Shantidas Askaran supported the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Sir C. H. Setalwad then moved the resolution thanking the Government and the Municipal Corporation for their generous support which was seconded by Sir Stanley Reed and was passed unanimously.

Resolutions were then passed tendering thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting and to H. E. the Governor for presiding on the occasion which were carried enthusiastically. The meeting then terminated.

A General Committee was then appointed and Mr. N. M. Wadia was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir Fezalbhoy Currimbhoy, Hon. Treasurer, and Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy and Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, Hon. Secretaries.

GANDHIJI AT THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Mahatma Gandhi presided at the prize-distribution ceremony of the National High School, Bombay held on Tuesday evening at the Bhaggwadi Theatre. Lala Lajpatrai was among those present and may be seen in the photograph seated on the left of Mahatmaji. On the extreme left are Miss Slade and Miss Naoroji.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE TROUBLE.

NEARING END.

POONA, Dec. 9.

The trouble in the Fergusson College seems to be nearing the end. It is understood that the Governing Body which met again this morning has decided that in consequence of a communication which the students are willing to address to Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, Chairman of the Governing Body, no further disciplinary action should be taken and such as has already been taken should be revoked.

Last evening a mass meeting of the students of the other local colleges presided over by Rao Bahadur Apte, President of the Poona City Municipality, passed resolutions sympathising with the students of the Fergusson College in their trouble and urging them to continue the fight until their legitimate rights were secured.

Dr. Paranjpye has arrived and joined the College as a Professor.—(A. P.)

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

FERGUSSONIANS' ASSURANCE.

POONA, Dec. 9.

The communication signed by about three hundred students and addressed to Sir Mahadeorao Chaubal, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society, in consideration of which the body decided that disciplinary action against the students already taken should be cancelled and withdrawn and no further action should be taken against them, reads as follows:—

"We the present students of the College who took part in the passing of the anniversary boycott resolution do hereby express in writing our feeling that it became possible for us to pass such resolution because the Principal and the staff assured us that it was voluntary and optional with the students to attend or keep aloof from the function. We are prepared to assure the Principal that if in future it is authoritatively decided that the presence of present students at this function is a necessary feature of the College anniversary it will not be possible for us to pass any such resolution in future. Further we unhesitatingly express our deep regret that unfortunate incidents in the way of hissing and rowdyism and personal assaults should have taken place and we sincerely apologise for the occurrence. We assure the College authorities that we will abstain from a conduct which is likely to lead to such undesirable and unfortunate incidents in future."

With regard to the students' claim to be allowed full control over the arrangements of the social gathering, the Governing Body is appointing a sub-committee to consider the matter.—A. P.

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BENGAL POLITICAL PRISONERS

GOVERNMENTS' DEFENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Sir Hugh Stephenson replying to the allegation made by Mr. Sen Gupte in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day in regard to the treatment meted to the political detenues at Beghampore, said there had always been considerable difficulty in dealing with the detenues at Berhampore. In the last few months the state of indiscipline had been particularly bad and the jail officers had been threatened with assault. Government issued orders for the transfer of four detenues and asked the Police Superintendent to see that the orders were served on the four offenders. In view of the attitude of the detenues and the previous incidents, it was considered advisable to arrange for the transfer without warning the detenues. The Assistant Police Superintendent went to the Jail at six in the evening to serve the orders on the four detenues. He was informed that one was unabl to travel. The other three came to the Jail gate-house, and were told that they were transferred to Hazaribagh and they would have to go that night. That detenues declined to receive the orders on the ground that they had no warm clothing. At that time the detenues had warm coats woollen shirts, woollen socks, rugs and sweaters and the Civil Surgeon who was the Jail Superintendent ascertained that the warm clothing they had was ample for the journey. The Jail Superintendent then sent warders to the Detenues cells to collect their clothings, but they were not allowed to do so and were abused.

Other detenues by that time crowded in the yard Opposite the gate-house, and shouted instructions to the three detenues to resist to the end and throw off all their clothing they had on a warm shirt and chudder which they passed through a window to the other detenues in the yard, remaining only in their dhoties. The Police Superintendent then sent for four hospital blankets and four sheets for each detenue. They refused to eat any food and the police had to lift them into carriages. The same performance was repeated at Berhampore Station, and they had to be lifted out of the carriage and put in a reserved compartment. There was no justification for regarding this incident as a piece of unwarrantable "zoolum" on the part of Government or police.

The motion was discussed for two hours, European and some Mahomedan members supporting the Government, Swarajists and Nationalists supporting the motion. The motion was put to the vote and resulted in 58 voting for, and 50 against it.—A. P.

1926 ANNUAL DIRECTIONS. 1926

These directions consist of Judgments drawn from the Positions and Aspects of Progressed Planets in relation to your Birth Sign from Month to Month. It also includes the Moon Table and Hour Guide for every day in 1926 with full instructions for knowing the good and evil days and times throughout the year and is a Valuable guide in the affairs of daily life. If you want to make efforts stronger than Destiny you need this reading. Each Reading consists of four pages of close Reading matter. Send Date of Birth. Fee Rs. 2/4 only, by M. O. or V. P.

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IT BEGAN IN GLASGOW

Concert Artiste's Strange Experience

Miss Catherine Leadbetter, a well-known English concert artist, recently related the following personal experience to a reporter who called at her home, 5 Fernshaw road, in the South-west of London.

"A few years after I became a professional musician", stated Miss Leadbetter, "I began to suffer from an ailment which alarmed me. I was then fulfilling a four months' engagement at Glasgow, as concert artiste, and had to take part in six concerts each week.

"My illness began in a curious manner, my hair coming off in patches. This left my head sore, and I suffered most severely from piercing headache. My nerves were highly strung. I became weaker and weaker until to walk upstairs took my breath away. I had to discontinue my music practice for a considerable while, the strain and nervousness becoming overwhelming. I had cold after cold, followed by an exhausting cough.

"The weakness of my body increased until I felt too tired to go on the stage. My singing voice and my violin playing were for a while affected, and that increased my distress. For four months I continued in that painful and alarming condition. Later on I went to my parents' home in Sheffield, and rested. I was a little better for a while, but last Christmas there came on me a very severe development of the same weakness and suffering. The cough grew worse, and I became more nervous than ever.

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Patna.—Dr. Hyder Ali Khan and Dr. Tridis Nath Banerjee have been appointed as Professors of Anatomy and Pharmacology, respectively, of the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.—A. P.

* * *

A correspondent wires from Lucknow:—Maulana Shaukat Ali accepted the membership of the Khuddam-ul-Harmain, Lucknow on 7th December and paid his subscription to Thakur Nawabali, the Treasurer of the Khuddam-ul-Harmain.

* * *

Madras Dec. 8.—There have been heavy rains in Madras for many weeks and the city registered more than sixty inches of rain, eleven inches more than the average for the year. Heavy rains are reported in the bay but reports received from ships indicate fine weather.—A. P.

* * *

Lahore.—Sardar Gurbuksh Singh, an under-trial prisoner in the Akali Leaders Case now proceeding in the Lahore Fort, has been released on bail for one month on account of his wife's serious illness.—A. P.

* * *

Cawnpore.—The fourth International Conference of Electro-Homeopathy will be held here on 25th and 26th December under the presidentship of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D.E.H. of Allahabad. Dr. N. L. Sinha will act as Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

* * *

Calcutta, Dec. 8.—Rawalpindi met Mohan Bagan, to-day, in a two days' fixture of twelve a side. Pindi batted first and took up the whole day at the close of which they declared their innings closed with 332 runs for 9 wickets, the principal scores being Dhaniram not out 55, Feroze Din 51, Sakoorullah 40 and Mukhan Singh 30. The match will be resumed to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.—A. P.

* * *

Cochin, Dec. 8.—The Cochin Legislative Council commenced its sitting yesterday at Ernakulam. Before proceeding with the business on the agenda, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution placing on record its deep sorrow at the death of Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra and its sincere sympathy with His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family in the great loss sustained by them.—A. P.

* * *

Lahore.—Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor of "Akali," Amritsar, writing to the press on the election of Chaudhri Shabuddin as president of the Punjab Council says: "Chaudhri Shabuddin was elected by a majority of only six votes and these six votes came from the Sikhs. The conduct of those of the Sikh members who voted for Chaudhri Sahib has not in the least advanced the cause of either the country or of the community which they represent.—A.P.

* * *

Yeotmal.—The eighth Unmarked Parganna Conference held at Dhakni, on the 5th instant under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Bamangaonkar has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the Congress to conduct the 1926 Council election under its own supervision and to grant provincial councils complete autonomy in order to enable them to formulate their own principles and programme of work in conformity with the principles of responsive co-operation.—A. P.

* * *

Madras.—The crew representing Madras in the boat race against Colombo leaves Madras on Friday. The crew consists of J. W. Chitty (stroke), J. E. Cumming, Captain Verdon, I.M.S., and D. Drummond Angus (bow) and C. L. D. Horn (Cox). The crew has been coached by Messrs. F. H. Wilson and Austin Walker. The race takes place on Friday (the 18th instant) and Madras will be in training at Colombo during the next week. Individual members of the crew have also entered for other rowing events at Colombo.—A. P.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

The case against U Chit Hlaing, Barrister who has been committed to the sessions on the charge of sedition for two speeches delivered at Kungyangone in Hanthawaddy District on the 7th and the 8th May last came up to-day for hearing before Mr. J. J. Darwood, Sessions Judge, Hanthawaddy. The evidence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police Hanthawaddy and the shorthand reporter were recorded. The Government Advocate appeared for the Crown while the accused was undefended. After further cross-examination of the shorthand writer by the accused, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

A special general meeting of local Municipal Board was held this evening to consider the question of confirming Mr. Bhagat as the Chief Officer. The member who had sent in the resolution remarked that he was not confident about some of his supporters and withdrew his resolution. Thereupon the N.C.O. Party put in a resolution for creating the post of a personal assistant to the Chief Officer and appointing Mr. Bhagat on that post. A number of amendments were moved for extending the term of probation of Mr. Bhagat for six months and for submitting the question of creating the post of personal assistant for the opinion of the managing and sanitary committees etc., but they were either withdrawn or lost and the resolution of the N.C.O. Party was carried by 30 votes against 25. The debate lasted for full four hours, and a large number of persons were present in the hall.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day the discussion on Mr. Bothraj's resolution recommending the right of voting to women for the election to the Punjab Legislative Council was continued, and after three hours' debate in which several non-official and official members took part the resolution was adopted without division.—A. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

After three hours' debate to-day the Punjab Legislative Council rejected Professor Ruchiram's resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the relative merits of Bundi Hydro Electric Scheme and Madhopur Scheme.—A. P.

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INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

REPORT OF "DELEGATES" TO LAST SESSION.

PURELY NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW DEPRECATED.

The interim report of the Delegation of India to the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations was published yesterday. The Indian Delegates were the Right Hon. Viscount Willingdon, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee wth Sir Edward Chamier as substitude Delegate. After giving a brief account of the organisation of the League, the report refers to the most important questions discussed at this year's Assembly with special reference to those of special interest to India. The report concludes with the following paragraph:—

Our experience of the work of the Assembly has led us to consider that the best service can be done for India by its representatives if they approach the questions under discussion as far as possible from an impartial and international standpoint, and co-operate fully in the solution of them, rather than view them from a purely national aspect and refrain from the discussion of those which have no immediate interest to India. It must necessarily be the case that India's interests are little affected by many of the problems which the League has to solve. But India's representatives have everything to gain by familiarising themselves with the elements of these problems and taking part in the discussions upon them, while at the same time the League has much to learn from the store of legislative and administrative experience accumulated in the public life of the great country which they represent. Such participation will only be rendered possible by thorough preparatory study and by securing the assistance of a larger staff at Geneva. We are convinced that the Indian Delegation can do far more in this way to improve India's position in the League than by criticism from a purely national point of view of the comparatively few questions which directly affect India's interests or by excessive insistence on the fact that India is not at present receiving an adequate return from the League for her large contribution towards its expenditure. In the course of the debates we tried to turn the general activities of the League into ways of benefit to India. Our observations on the Health Organisation, the proposed International Relief Union, the work of the League in social matters and our suggestion that a bureau of information should be established in India are instances of this endeavour. It remains for us to add that we ourselves have derived the utmost benefit from our intercourse with the many prominent statesmen and experienced administrators who represented their countries at this Assembly. Our relations with them in conference and in social intercourse have been most cordial. We have also to express our great appreciation of the assistance rendered to us by the secretariate staff of the League itself and of our own delegation.

MR. MITRA'S IMPRESSIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Mr. P. N. Mitra, Assistant Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who returned to India by last mail interviewed regarding the International Telegraph Conference in Paris to which he had gone as a delegate from India, with Sir Geoffrey Clarke, stated that Indian delegates were very popular at the Conference, and their opinion was sought after on every important question. In fact they were members of three out of five commissions formed for a preliminary settlement of important proposals that came up before the Conference.

Sir Geoffrey on account of his wide experience and tact was elected as the President of the first commission which dealt with the very difficult question of modifying the St. Petersburg Convention. This he did to the satisfaction of everybody, and it was resolved to have a joint conference of telegraph and radio after the Washington Conference of 1827, which will have special powers from different Government to modify the St. Petersburg Convention and to unity the two conventions, namely, the telegraph and radio. Sir Geoffrey was asked by the Conference to reply on behalf of all delegates of the Conference to the address presented to the Conference by the Prefect the Seine of Paris Municipality.—A. P.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES IN BOMBAY.

A NOVEL SCHEME FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

All those who loitered on the Apollo Bunder on Monday night, were naturally puzzled at the sudden disappearance from the harbour of H. M. S. Cairo and H. M. S. Colombo, two familiar cruisers which struck and fascinated the eye as they lay idle in the stream for a couple of weeks. The next morning curiosity became acute to find that they were still absent. And enquiries in all directions failed to elicit the truth. The sailors and officers aboard these two war-ships had made hosts of friends in Bombay, and the greatest anxiety was felt regarding their fate. Relief came at last. Throughout Bombay the news ran that the Cairo and the Colombo were boarded at nine o'clock on Monday night by two companies of the 1st Staffordshire Regiment stationed at Colaba. For the greater part, they were young soldiers who had just been drafted from Burma to India, and the Commanding Officer, Colonel Minshell Ford, agreed with the naval authorities in Bombay to give them a novel experience in naval training while H. M. S. Cairo and Colombo lay in Bombay Harbour. Colonel Muirshell Ford himself was aboard one of the gun-boats and with him went Major Dawes, 2nd in Command, Captain Dickenson, Adjutant, and Lieutenants Rickells and Stratton, while Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major E. Hitchens took the two companies in hand.

The Staffords themselves, or rather the rank and file, were unconscious as to what was about to happen when the two companies divided, one on board the Colombo, the other on board the Cairo. They had received no "orders" although they were in full service kit. They were unaware of their destination when the two vessels made headway out of Bombay Harbour. All lights on the main decks were put out when the ships steamed out. They were thirty-five miles out of Bombay and praised about unspotted by incoming and outgoing vessels till they were seen making for Bombay early on Tuesday morning. That is to say they were out sixteen hours.

Meanwhile, blue-jackets had taken possession of the city's coast, all the landing stages being manned, to obstruct the landing of the troops aboard the gun-boats which returntd to Bombay Harbour at 12-30 p.m. yesterday. A vigorous and well-planned scheme to get the troops ashore in boats was devised and whether they were prevented from landing, or shot in the attempt, is not quite clear. The blue-jackets stood manfully to their guns along the landing stages, and constantly opened fire on the approaching boats laden with soldiery.

The troops, however, reached their barracks at Colaba safely, and the whole of the unique naval manoeuvres was voted a success.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION DEBATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 7.

An interesting Convocation debate in the Union Club comes off on the 27th night. Prominent leaders of Muslim opinion and distinguished visitors are invited to take part in the debate. The subject for discussion is "The best solution of the Indian problem lies in the immediate supersession of the communal political programme by a national one." The jubilee guests are cordially invited to attend the debate.

DESHBANDHU'S BUST UNVEILED.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

A marble bust of the late Mr. C. R. Das was unveiled this evening at Deshabandhu Building, the office of Swadesamitran by Mr. Goswami M.L.A., who had come to Madras for this purpose at request of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar editor of "Swadesamitran." Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar occupied the Chair, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in the course of the speech said that the bust was a proof of the tribute which Tamil Nadu paid to Mr. C. R. Das, and was made out of funds collected from readers of "Swadesamitran" and referred in terms of praise to the great human qualities of the deceased, to his courage and unstained charity. Mr. Goswami then unveiled the bust, and in doing so spoke of the achievements of Deshabandhu Das as a patriot, and described them as immortal. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks proposed by S. Satyamurthi.—A. P.

THE WAETHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

Unsettled conditions in south-east of Arabian Sea have apparently moved away north-westwards. Noth-east monsoon has given nearly general rain in south-east Madras and local rain in Coorg. Madras Deccan and on north Madras coast with few falls in Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Calicut, Pamban, Coimbatore and Salem half inch. Cuddalore two, Tinnevelly and Madras three quarters, Kodaikanal two, Nellore three and Vizagapatam half.

Forecast:—Extension in Deccan.

LABOUR'S SHIBBOLETH.

MR. GOSWAMI'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

Mr T. C. Goswami M.L.A., addressing a public meeting last evening said that the Swarajya Party welcomed the professions of sympathy of the Labour Party towards Indian aspirations but could not help expressing dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Labour Government treated the united demand made by India through the Legislative Assembly in 1924. He described the Labour Party's argument of British trusteeship of Indian masses as a shibboleth picked up by them from the waste paper basket of the Conservatives when all arguments failed to meet the Indian national demand. The speaker wanted all the parties to realise the vast propaganda being carried on against them in other countries. He also spoke of "agents provocateurs" in Bengal who were actively seducing the people to the cult of the bomb to prove that revolutionary movement existed in Bengal. Mr. Goswami concluded his speech with a fervent appeal for unity.—A. P.

WARNING OF D. G. TO TELEGRAPH UNION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In the course of a letter to the General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Union, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs says that the committee of the Union professes to doubt the validity of the assurances given by the Government that the pay and prospects of the existing members of the telegraph staff will not be impaired—assurances which they have seen fit publicly to describe as "quite hollow and misleading." The communication by the Central Committee of the All-India Telegraph Union of their statement to the press was a breach of the Rule 22 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules which was made still more serious by the intemperate terms in which much of the statement was couched. The Director-General warns the Committee against the repetition of any such action pointing out to them that the Government Servants Conduct Rules apply as much to service associations as to individual members of a service.—A. P.

PUSA CATTLE CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS OF CATTLE BREEDING SCHEMES.

PUSA, Nov. 8.

The Cattle Conference reassembled to-day to review the progress made by the Central and Provincial Governments and by the Indian States since the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture in developing animal husbandry and dairying. Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India being in chair. In the U. P. the notable feature of the work has been the undertaking of measures to improve the conditions of the village dairy industry. With a view to investigating some of the problems connected with the industry two small grants were made by Government to zemindars to enable them to start dairy schemes in their villages. The scheme in the Agra district has now been in operation for three years and has proved remunerative to the promoter and is the means of providing a daily supply of 12 maunds of milk to the Agra market. The other scheme is developing along similar lines. These schemes have demonstrated that it is possible to transport milk by road up to ten miles and deliver it in a saleable condition in the city markets and such a business, if properly conducted, will stimulate milk production.

In Bengal there are two Government cattle breeding stations, one at Rungpur and the other at Dacca. The object of the former is to evolve a dual purpose—animal crossing by pedigree Hissar bulls with Bengal cows and by selection from Bengal cattle the milk strain being carried through the bull. The production of bulls carrying the milking strain is the main object of the Rungpur farm. A scheme is also being worked out where by the jails will be utilised as centres or propagation and distribution of improved bulls.

In Mysore State a dairy farm has been established and both Sindhi and Holstein herds are maintained.

In Patiala State the Government are encouraging the breeders of Narnaul district famous for Hariana breed by giving awards for the best cattle exhibited at the cattle fair. On the request of the Central Agricultural Society they have imposed a penalty on persons letting loose Brahmani bulls without obtaining the required permission.

The Conference also reviewed the results obtained and experience gained in making silage in India and considered the question of training men for Indian Dairy Dilpoma of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Discussions on the feasibility of creating Indian dairy diploma will be continued to-morow.—A. P.

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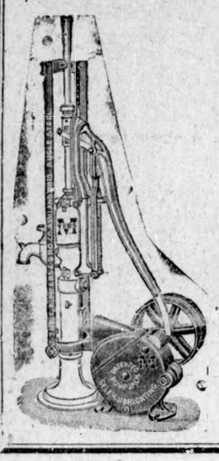

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.